E EVENING TELEGRAPH.

CENTS.]

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

[PRICE TWO CENTS.

TERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CHASE

SEMI-OFFICIAL VIEWS.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET.

OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

INKLINGS OF THE CAUSE.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In my last despatch [illegible] stated that Governor Tod's name was ithdrawn. [illegible] was not known in outside circles at he had declined the nomination. Affairs are now such that under no ordinary or probable circumstances could Mr. Chase be induced to resume his port folio.

The impression seems general this morning that there must now be a recast of the Cabinet. There is scarcely a single one of the President's friends but demand this as just and proper. But the main point to settle will be, whether that Cabinet shall be radical or conservative. It will be one or the other.

The past has shown the folly of a divided council.

It is said upon pretty good authority that Senator Sherman would decline the position were it offered to him. As the President has never mentioned the name of any other Ohio men in connection with it, it is probable he will now look towards the east for new men.

A name will probably be sent to the Senate at noon to-day, as the President is aware of the importance of prompt action.

The *Chronicle*, in a leading editorial noticing the resignation of Mr. Chase, concludes as follows:—"We know that Secretary Chase enjoys the confidence of the people to an unexampled degree, that his administration of the finances is regarded as evincing the highest statesmanship and financial ability, and his withdrawal is esteemed a national calamity.

"That there should be a reorganization of the Cabinet the National Convention has virtually declared, and almost the unanimous sentiment of the country avouches; and if such a reorganization takes places, the Radical anti-slavery sentiment of the country is entitled to the Executive recognition."

The *National Intelligencer*, generally supposed to speak the views of Secretary Seward, says, in a leading editoral:—

"The announcement we are sure will be received by the country with equal surprise and regret; for whatever differences may obtain with regard to the financial system which has been inaugurated under the administration of Mr. Chase, it will not be denied by any that he has brought to the discharge of his duties the highest capacity and purest personal integrity.

"It is known that yesterday was the termination of the fiscal year for 1863 and 1864, and Mr. Chase has, therefore, been able to close the administration of his office with the close of the year. It was supposed by many that he would have resigned his place on the restoration of General Frank Blair to his command in the army, but it was replied by his friends that he could not with propriety do so at that time, when his official conduct was just put on trial before the Committee of Congress. The country is not yet officially apprised of the immediate considerations of public duty which have constrained Mr. Chase to take the step thus announced.

"But we believe we run no risk of misstatement when we say that this determination was brought about by a difference of opinion between the President and Secretary with regard to the appointment of certain officers connected with the Treasury Department, and particularly of the leading financial officer of the Government in New York, where the Secretary deemed it of especial importance to secure the services of an officer who should be selected on the ground of financial qualifications rather than in deference to considerations of a political interest.

"It may also be proper to add that the Secretary was perhaps partially influenced in arriving at his determination by the apparent reluctance of the Committee of Ways and Means to authorize the additional taxation which he deemed no more than adequate to meet the exigencies of the Government for the ensuing fiscal year. The demands upon the Treasury by the expenditures of the war have been prodigal, without precedent in the history of nations, and have far transcended the expectations of the country or of the Secretary himself at the beginning of the war.

"Yet these overgrowing and never-relaxing demands have been met with a fertility of resource which, in sorely taxing his ingenuity, has demonstrated his financial ability and skill. It is easy for those who question the soundness of his whole financial system to trace all the difficulties of the present financial situation to what they may deem the radical vice of that system, but it is only just to say that the exactions made on the financial system of Mr. [illegible], by the extravagance of our military ex[illegible]ditures and by the unexpected length of the [illegible]ar, have been enough to break down any sys[illegible]em, however sound in its basis, or however capably administered.

"Our only wonder is that the Secretary has so long been able to make a good face against the ever-accumulating mass of indebtedness entailed by obligations in the assumption of which, to the amount of tens of millions, he has sometimes not even been consulted by his colleagues in the Government or the Executive, but for the payment of which he was expected to provide."

It is not considered by any one here that the changes that are now being made in the Cabinet will in any manner affect our present military *status*.

1 P M.—Mr. Fessenden is in the Senate Finance Committee rooms, surrounded by his friends, who are urging him to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury, so unexpectedly conferred upon him. He is understood to fear that his health is not equal to the arduous labors of the position.

Senator Fessenden's acceptance of the position will certainly return H. Hamlin as Senator from Maine. The appointment gives general satisfaction, and it is not anticipated that further changes will be made in the Cabinet now. Secretary Seward was closeted with Mr. Lincoln for several hours last night, and Mr. Fessenden was probably his selection.

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President nominated Mr. Fessenden without consulting him.

The confirmation was unanimous. He has not yet signified his acceptance.

ENATOR FESSENDEN CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

[illegible]GTON, July 1.—Directly after the [illegible] the Journal a message was re[illegible]m the President. It was opened by [illegible]ing officer.

[illegible] Senators immediately came up and [illegible] at it, when Mr. Grimes moved and the [illegible]nt into executive session.

[illegible] not remain therein more than two [illegible]n the doors opened, and it was [illegible] William Pitt Fessenden, Sena[illegible] was confirmed as Secretary of

EXTR

THIRD EDITION.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

SITUATION OF PETERSBURG

OPERATIONS OF GENERAL HUNTER.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF HIS RAID.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE TO THE ROADS

HIS TRACK A LINE OF DESOLATION.

THE FLANKING OF HANCOCK'S CORPS.

THE UNION TROOPS HOLD THE WELDON RAILROAD.

BLUSTER AND BRAVADO OF HUNTER—WHAT HE AND HIS OFFICERS SAID.

Generals Hunter, Crook, Averill, and Sullivan put up with Major Hutter, about four miles from town, whose beautiful farm was used as headquarters. In their suite were the notorious Dr. Rucker and David H. Strother (Porte Crayon), the former attached to Crook's Staff.

Major Hutter, being an old army officer, was well acquainted with Hunter, and talked freely to him respecting his expedition. Hunter said that he had 50,000 men, and could take Lynchburg easily—that we had better make no resistance. When Major Hutter informed him that it would be no easy task, and that our people, in the last resort, would retire to the Amherst Heights and fire upon them, Hunter replied that, in such event, he would help them to destroy the town. The general officers were in very high spirits at the supper table on Friday night, and boasted that they would be in Lynchburg the next day.

On Saturday night they took their meal at the same board in perfect silence. General Averill retired to the back porch after supper, very moody, and remarked to Miss Hutter, that "the battle of Lynchburg would be one of the bloodiest records of this war for the time it lasted." [illegible] said that the loss was very heavy on both sides, theirs being not less than eight hundred to a thousand. The General was mistaken as to ours, which is six killed and ninety-five wounded.

Sullivan said they had some 20,000 or 30,000 men, and reinforcements were expected under Pope, who, with other troops, had four thousand contrabands.

The Yankees avowed it to be their purpose to capture Lynchburg, and then proceed to the assistance of Butler. They placed their signal officers on the top of Major Hutter's house, and as the battle progressed on Saturday the "lookout" declared that the cavalry were charging splendidly; after a while, however, he said that they were giving way, and finally left his eyrie in disgust.

When Miss Hutter remonstrated with General Hunter for his vandalism in burning the Military Institute, he replied, "You need not make a fuss about that, for I intend to burn the University of Virginia, also."

After the melancholy supper referred to, Hunter told Major Hutter that they wanted to hold a council. They thereupon appropriated two rooms, the doors of which they locked carefully. Major Hutter, having retired to a back chamber of his house, attempted to pass out of the building, when he was informed that he was a prisoner.

When the Yankee officers retired, they said that they were going to the front, and thus took up the line of retreat before Major Hutter was aware of their intentions.

Some of the Yankee soldiers repaid the hospitality of Major Hutter by plundering Miss Hutter's chamber, searching trunks and drawers, and carrying away various ornaments and valuables.

Some ninety odd wounded Yankees were left in Major Hutter's barn. Four or five of them died on Sunday. These wounded were rather the best-looking Yankees we have yet seen, being mostly Western men. Other wounded were left at different points among the families of the people they had robbed, while many of the slightly wounded were doubtless carried off.

We are obliged to close our narrative here, by adding that the Yankees retired by the way they came.

THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE ROAD.

The damage done by the Yankees to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, while not fully ascertained, is reported to be very heavy. Beside the burning of the bridges across Big and Little Otter rivers, and Elk creek, the track is said to be torn up for several miles, and all the depots between here and Big Lick are burned, and the water tanks destroyed. If these damages be correctly stated, it will take some time to put the road in running order again.

DESOLATION OF THE COUNTRY BY THE ENEMY.

The scene of desolation and ruin in the neighborhood of this city, near where the enemy made their line of battle, is positively appalling. The people were stripped of everything, fences were torn down, crops trampled up, and every species of vandalism that savages could think of was practised. Hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry, were stolen and carried off, and when not needed for food were wantonly slaughtered and left to rot on the ground.

Among others we have heard of as being thus brutally despoiled were Mrs. Poindexter, General Clay, Captain Armistead, Dr. Floyd, and N. W. Barksdale, on and near the Forest Road; and on the Salem road, Samuel Miller, Major G. C. Hutter, and Dr. W. Owen. There were also others, of whose names we have not been informed; and along the entire line of the enemy's march, as far as we can learn, the same scenes of plunder and robbery were enacted.

Captain Paschal Buford was stri[illegible]pped of everything; cattle, horses, hogs, [illegible] were taken; and so with [illegible]visions, &c., all [illegible] Captain W. M. Smith, living near Lo[illegible]ry's, and all persons living on or with[illegible] reach of the road. At Liberty the case was the same, and there is scarcely a family there who has a dust of meal or a ration of bacon.

Along the road between this place and Liberty, a gentleman who passed over it yesterday tells us that there are at least one hundred or more dead horses and mules. When these animals gave out they were cruelly shot.

The enemy were out of rations, and the chief commissary told a lady on Saturday morning that they were compelled to do one of two things, capture Lynchburg and get supplies, or retreat. Finding they could not do the former, they had to do the latter, and we predict that this is the last Yankee trip to Lynchburg.

THE NEWS FROM PETERSBURG—OPERATIONS OF THE ARMIES—FLANKING OF HANCOCK'S CORPS AND CAPTURE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS, ETC.

The Petersburg papers of yesterday (23d) bring us news of the operations of the armies about that city, and the particulars of the flanking of Hancock's Corps, which was announced yesterday by telegraph. We condense the news in the following summary:—

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

At early dawn, and until nine o'clock, scarcely a heavy gun was discharged, and, if the pickets continued their shooting, the rumbling of heavy wagons, and the busy hum of the populace, prevented its being heard in Petersburg. Cannonading was heard on our extreme left, and upon inquiry it was ascertained to proceed from a Confederate Battery admirably posted in Chesterfield. This battery had obtained the range of two of the enemy's 20-pounder Parrotts, planted at Batteries Nos. 1 and 2 on Jordan's farm, and, by the admirable aim and precision of our gunners, rendered admirable service.

In less than thirty minutes after our battery opened the enemy's guns were effectually silenced. Repeated attempts were made during the day to reopen these guns, which for several days past have been throwing shells into our city, but every attempt was met by a hot fire from the Chesterfield Heights, which prevented the accomplishments of the enemy's purpose. Petersburg enjoyed a remarkable exemption from these annoying missiles of the enemy, and many were surprised at the amiable disposition which seemed suddenly to have taken possession of our uninvited visitors.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—FLANKING OF HANCOCK'S CORPS, AND LARGE HAUL OF PRISONERS, ARTILLERY, &c.

About two o'clock P. M., heavy firing was heard on our extreme right, to the rear of Wells' old place, in Dinwiddie, about two miles from Butterworth's Bridge. The firing was rapid, and the discharges of musketry were plainly heard by persons residing in the southern portion of the city. The report that a fight was progressing in that direction spread rapidly through the city, and many hastened where they supposed they would be enabled to witness the battle.

In this, however, they were disappointed, for the country was too thickly wooded to see the conflict without exposing one's person to the flying balls and bullets. All, however, could hear the firing, and listened to the exciting sounds with breathless attention. The enemy had advanced an entire corps around to this extreme southwesterly direction during Tuesday night, for the purpose of seizing and holding the Weldon road, and our generals were on the *qui vive* at a very early hour. Shortly after midday a flank movement which had been planned was put into process of execution, and this brought on the fight which had attracted the attention of our citizens.

It soon became evident that our forces were driving the invaders, and before four o'clock it was ascertained that we had gained a decided success. Three brigades, under the command of General Mahone, had, by the skilful manœuvering of their officers, succeeded in getting to the front, right and left of a large body of the invaders, before the vandals were fully apprised of the danger of their situation. Their front was protected by a long line of breastworks, which had been thrown up during Tuesday night, but this did not deter our troops from their duty, for no sooner was the order to charge given than our troops rushed forward with one of their characteristic yells.

Simultaneous with this charge in front of the enemy, the two other brigades mentioned opened on both flanks, and between the three fires but a few moments sufficed to end the conflict, the great bulk of the vandals throwing down their arms and begging for quarter.

The results of this admirably planned, and no less admirably executed movement are, the capture of 1600 prisoners, eight stands of colors, four pieces of artillery, and two formidable lines of breastworks. But better than all, we relieve the line of railroad, and still maintain our communications with the South.

Among the prisoners are fifty-seven commissioned officers, but none higher than colonel. The men belong mainly to the 2d and 4th Brigades, Birney's Division, Hancock's 2d Army Corps. We captured no general officers, Colonels Fraser and Custard both commanding brigades. Some of the prisoners taken say that the movement towards the railroad was generally regarded as hazardous, and General Hancock was unfortunately taken sick just on the eve of the expedition. Birney was in command, of whom the prisoners do not speak at all complimentarily. They say he invariably manages to get into trouble.

As usual, all nationalities are represented among the prisoners, and many of the men say that they left the trenches around Washington twelve days since. A majority of them express great satisfaction that they are now prisoners of war, and declare they have no heart to fight. A somewhat matured son of the Emerald Isle, who had been heavily sprinkled with grey, upon being asked where he was from, promptly responded, "Ireland, by ——, and would to God that I were back there to-day."

LATEST FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, June 23, 10 A. M.—Our forces, after driving the enemy up to five o'clock last evening, for want of sufficient force to go further, made a stand. The enemy soon endeavored to retake the works which they had lost, charging us desperately four times, but without success. The fighting ended about nine o'clock, and has not been resumed this morning. There is little or no firing on any part of the line this morning.

Colonel Shelly, of Alabama, was killed in the fight yesterday evening.

It is reported that our forces came up with the enemy's rear near Dinwiddie Court House last night, and that there was fighting all night.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, June 23, 7·30 P. M.—The prisoners captured yesterday evening number, by official counts, 1676 prisoners and non-commissioned officers. Our loss yesterday evening was about 300 killed and wounded; that of the enemy is estimated fully as many as 1000.

Over 1500 stand of arms were taken. The troops engaged were Mahone's of Virginia, Saunders' of Alabama, and Wright's of Georgia, brigades, the whole commanded by General Mahone.

Our advance fought the rear of the enemy's raiders near Dinwiddie Court House yesterday evening, capturing ten or fifteen prisoners.

The enemy are reported to have reached the junction of the South Side and Danville Railroads to-day about two o'clock.

The latest information from Hunter was that he had retreated through Bufford's Gap towards Salem, in Roanoke.

Up to this hour there has been nothing to-day except sharpshooting and cannonading. The sharpshooters are very active.

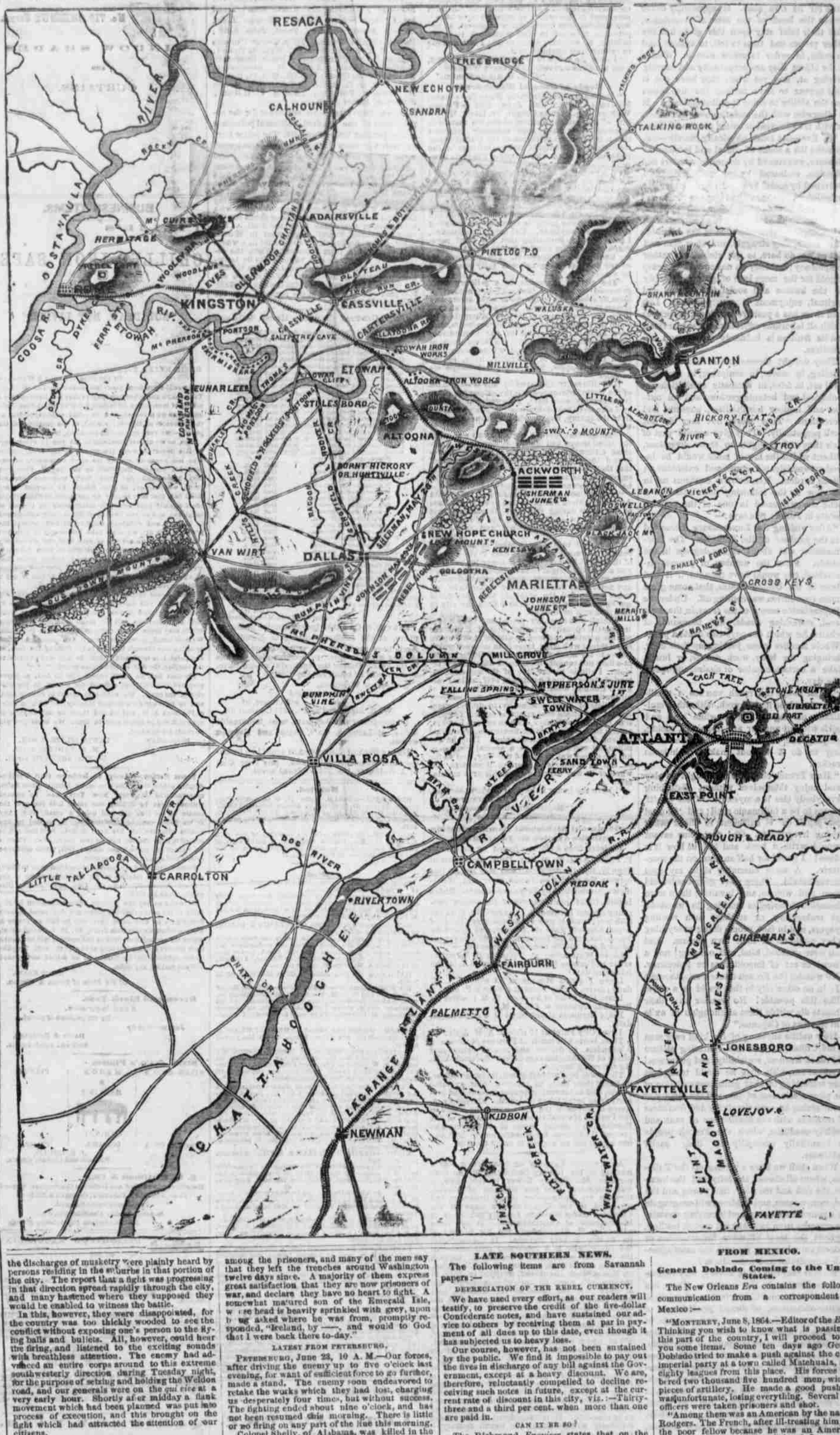
The enemy took possession of the Weldon Railway, six miles below here, this morning, and are busy fortifying. Their pickets in that direction are within four miles of the city. Our troops, after the success of last night, retired to their original position.

The enemy's raiders burned the depot, two engines, and fifteen cars, and tore up a mile of the railroad at Ford's station, fifteen miles from here, on the Southside road, last night.

—An ivory tusk, weighing eighty-one pounds, was found in the stomach of an elephant recently killed near the Cape of Good Hope.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP,

ILLUSTRATING GENERAL SHERMAN'S ADVANCE ON ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The following items are from Savannah papers:—

DEPRECIATION OF THE REBEL CURRENCY.

We have used every effort, as our readers will testify, to preserve the credit of the five-dollar Confederate notes, and [illegible] to others by receiving them at par in payment of all dues up to this date, even though it has subjected us to heavy loss.

Our course, however, has not been sustained by the public. We find it impossible to pay out the fives in discharge of any bill against the Government, except at a heavy discount. We are, therefore, reluctantly compelled to decline receiving such notes in future, except at the current rate of discount in this city, viz.:—Thirty-three and a third per cent. when more than one are paid in.

CAN IT BE SO?

The Richmond *Enquirer* states that on the recent approach of Beast Butler, General Bragg ordered the evacuation of the flourishing city of Petersburg, and its abandonment to Yankee vandalism. For some reason, the order was not carried, and Beauregard made a successful defense, driving the enemy beyond the James river. This looks very strange, and we hope the *Enquirer* is mistaken.

GAMING BY BONDED OFFICERS.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, has introduced a bill in Congress to amend the army regulations in respect to gaming by bonded officers and other custodians of the public funds.

GENERAL TOOMBS.

We learn that this gentleman, unwilling to be idle when his State is invaded, has joined the militia as a private, and reported to General Wayne, at Atlanta, for duty.

NEW BRIGADIERS.

Among the promotions in the army are Colonels Terry, of Virginia, and Evans, of Georgia, to be brigadier-generals.

—It was not A. T. Stewart who lately gave $50,000 to Yale College, but a Massachusetts boy, B. M. C. Durfee, of Fall River, a member of the present freshman class at Yale.

—The papers in the wool-growing region of Ohio report small sales of the new clip as yet, holders asking an advance on last year's prices. At Cadiz some purchases have been made, and prices range from sixty-five to seventy-five cents.

—There are now in the hospital at Washington fifteen hundred Massachusetts soldiers out of three thousand received since the present campaign commenced, most of them capable to be removed to the North. They need clothing, stimulants, jellies, and other delicacies.

FROM MEXICO.

General Doblado Coming to the United States.

The New Orleans *Era* contains the following communication from a correspondent in Mexico:—

"MONTEREY, June 8, 1864.—Editor of the *Era*—Thinking you wish to know what is passing in this part of the country, I will proceed to give you some items. Some ten days ago General Doblado tried to make a push against the clergy imperial party at a town called Matehuala, some eighty leagues from this place. His forces numbered two thousand five hundred men, with ten pieces of artillery. He made a good push, but was unfortunate, losing everything. Several of his officers were taken prisoners and shot.

"Among them was an American by the name of Rodgers. The French, after ill-treating him, shot the poor fellow because he was an American! The French commander, Colonel Lamar, said that the Yankees have no right to meddle in the Mexican question, therefore I suppose that only the French have this privilege. Poor, brave man, he stood like a hero and was shot down; several other officers suffered the same bloody penalty. General Doblado arrived here safe on the 3d, and had a long private interview with Colonel de Bordon, now General de Bordon. He is an intimate friend of the last-named gentleman, who is well known here as a true patriot; above all, he is far superior to the rest of the chiefs, who think only of to-day. De Borden is extremely well liked here, and if he carries out his deep plans, will liberate the country. I understand he will leave here for the United States to-day. The state of the Government is very bad. General Negrete is the only one who labors hard to keep things in order—all appears to be in disorder. Gen. Quesada, who commands at Saltillo, shot on the 5th two officers, Colonel Bruno Losano and Major Ugartechea, both accused of mutiny. Every one here seems very bloodthirsty. I have just understood that General Doblado goes to the United States with General de Bordon, and that great things are expected from both these gentlemen. Juarez and his cabinet appear to be a dead thing. There is no activity in the Government; all seem to partake of a certain indolence and don't-care-a-tivuness of the Spanish race.

"Secessionists are now gaining strength every day, although the Juarez Government does all it can to keep them under. Great things are expected from the American people if Richmond is taken. The Mexican people pray for the triumph of our cause, and we must help them against their invaders.

"General Gonzales Ortega will be here in a few days with some 6000 men, well armed. The French have lately made no demonst[illegible] gainst this city, and are not likely to do so."

FROM BALTIMORE.

Secretary Chase's Resignation—The Archbishop of Baltimore—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—There is much fluttering here among certain custom house officials in consequence of Mr. Chase's resignation. Several must suffer decapitation. The resignation causes much regret.

It has been officially announced that Rev. Dr. Spalding, of Louisville, is to be the new Archbishop of Baltimore.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trains are running regularly to-day.

An Unsuccessful Rebel Raid.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—A small force of the enemy appeared on Wednesday near Harper's Ferry, but were promptly pursued by General Sigel, with every prospect of capture.

No trains or property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been touched, and there is no enemy now upon or near the line. All the passenger and freight trains are running with entire safety and regularity. The military guard upon the road is very large and reliable.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

[illegible] The House passed [illegible] faction of bounty land claims.

Advance in Gold, Breadstuffs, and Provisions.

NEW YORK, July 1, Noon.—The Flour Market is excited, and prices are 50@75c. higher. [illegible] Wheat is also excited, with an advance of [illegible] 6c. Corn is 1@2c. better.

Pork is firmer. Whisky nominal.

Gold is quoted at 265@270.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 1, One o'clock.—Government stocks are better, while other stocks have declined. Gold has dropped to 255.

Arrival of the Steamer "Bavaria."

NEW YORK, July 1.—The steamship *Bavaria* arrived at this port this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, July 1.—S. Perham was nominated for Congress in the Second Congressional District yesterday by the Union Convention.

Captain Hall, the Arctic Explorer.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 1.—Captain Hall, the Arctic explorer, sailed to-day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 1.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

H. S. LEECH, Stock Commission Broker, No. 7 Pennsylvania Buildings, Walnut street, below Third.

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.	Second Call.
United States 6s, 1881, int off	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market		Heavy.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Certificates of Indebtedness, New	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quartermasters' Vouchers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]

10-40 Coupon Bonds ready for delivery to June 22.

FRIDAY, July 1.

The Stock Market opened very weak this morning, with sales of Reading at 68½, a decline of 2 per cent. from yesterday's prices. The state of the Money Market is sufficient to account for this, as high as three per cent. per month being paid on time transactions in stocks. As long as the demand for money is so great at high rates, the Stock Market must work lower. It is an inevitable law.

The resignation of Secretary Chase is still agitating the minds of financiers, opinions as to its effect upon the Stock Market being as varied as the characters of the men who utter them. The prevailing belief, however, seems to be that any disturbance of present harmonious relations in the Cabinet must tell badly upon stocks.

Gold was quoted at 260 this morning. In the Board Reading reached to 69¼, and was fairly steady at that figure.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, July 1.—The stock of Flour is light, and some holders seem indisposed to operate at present prices; the sales comprise 100 bbls. extra family, part Blue Ridge, at $10·37½@11 ⅌ bbl., and 900 bbls. Quaker City Mills on terms kept secret. The retailers and bakers purchase within the range of $8·50@8·75 for superfine; $9@9·50 for extras; $10@10·50 for extra family, and at higher figures for fancy lots. The stock of Rye Flour and Corn Meal are light, and no sales worthy of note have come under our notice.

The Wheat Market is unsettled, and we notice sales of 3000 bush. prime Pennsylvania red at $2·35, and 3000 bush. prime Kentucky white at $2·75 ⅌ bush. No transactions in Rye have come under our notice. In Corn there is no new movement; the market is rather quiet, and sales of yellow are making at $1·60@1·65. Oats are in better request; a sale of 3000 bush. [illegible] Barley Malt is worth [illegible], and a lot was taken at this figure.

The upward tendency noted in the Provision Market for some time past, still continues, and prices have again advanced; small sales of Mess Pork are effected at $43 ⅌ barrel; 100 tierces Lard at 19c.; Hams in salt at 19c.; and 100 packages Ohio Dairy Butter, at 25c.

Naval Stores and Oils have advanced. Whisky is rather quiet; barrels are worthy $1·67@1·70.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Continental, Sumner, New Orleans, U. S. Quartermaster.
Ship Nonpareil, Smith, Liverpool, T. Richardson & Co.
Barque Good Return, [illegible], Cork, for orders, [illegible]
Barque Our Union, Nickelson, Key West, [illegible]
Barque T. Van Name, Arnold, Port Royal, [illegible]
Schr Hannah, Waller, Fortress Monroe, [illegible]
Schr S. Smith, Smalley, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Telegraph, Nickerson, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr [illegible], Twilley, Baltimore, J. T. Justus.
Schr Everado, Insley, Washington, L. Dolby.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Rush, Owens, 5 days from Port Royal, in ballast to J. E. Atwood.
Brig C. A. Whidden, Thompson, from St. John [illegible]
[illegible]

ning Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as ten o'clock, if possible, to secure an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

Amusements This Evening.

New Chesnut Street Theatre, Chesnut street, above Twelfth.—*The Seven Sisters.* Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Drew's Arch Street Theatre, Arch street, above Sixth.—*Deborah, the Forsaken* and *Jenny Lind.* Doors open at 7¾. Curtain rises at quarter to 8 o'clock.

Eleventh Street Opera House.—Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels. Open at 7 o'clock.

THE CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

The excitement in the public mind with regard to the resignation of Secre[illegible] has been allayed by the appointment of Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, at present Senator in Congress from Maine, and Chairman of the Committee on Finance, in which responsible position he has displayed signal ability, supported and confirmed by a rare integrity and a fidelity to the cause of the nation, which has won for him the respect and friendship of his associates of all parties, even while differing from his political views. It must be borne in mind that Mr. FESSENDEN has no desire for the position he has been so unexpectedly called into, and in accepting it he is actuated solely by a lofty spirit of patriotic devotion.

Of Mr. C[illegible] retirement from office the widest latitude of opinion prevails. The newspaper press generally throughout the country deplore the circumstance, and unanimously accord to Secretary CHASE the highest credit for eminent ability and unflagging and unwearied labors in a thankless and onerous position. The New York *World*, Philadelphia *Age*, and Philadelphia *Bulletin* of course could not withstand the temptation to air their hoofs in an indecent fling at the "dead lion." With these insignificant exceptions, the press have reflected the sentiments of the loyal supporters of the Government, which are universally those of regret and sorrow, that in the trying ordeal through which the nation is passing, the President is deprived of the sage advice and profound statesmanship of one who has adorned the national councils, and whose whole life illustrates his devotion to those cardinal principles which are so rapidly being crystalized into the organic law of the national life.

THE WORM NUISANCE.

The press and the people are coming pretty unanimously to the conclusion that in order to be effectually rid of the "worm nuisance" we must have the city trees filled with insectivorous birds, and that to have the birds nothing can be tolerated in our midst that will frighten and drive them away. We have shown that before the squirrels were admitted to our public squares we had plenty of birds and no worms; and the rational inference is that the birds and the squirrels cannot agree together in peace and harmony.

Therefore the question to be decided seems to shape itself into this formulary:—Shall we have the squirrels with the worms, or the birds without the worms? Nobody, we should think, could hesitate for a moment in such a choice. The squirrels are of no imaginable use in the city parks, and we never could see the sense of introducing them at all. Except that they have a profusion of hair on their tails, we can discover no more beauty in them than in a rat. While, then, they are neither useful nor ornamental, why should they not be exterminated?

They might be endured if they were harmless, even though they are useless; but they are positively injurious. They keep away the birds by destroying their nests, and otherwise annoying them; and the consequence is that our city trees are covered every spring with a fresh brood of caterpillars, which eat up the foliage, and deprive us of the grateful beauty and refreshment of our intra-mural groves.

It has been suggested by one of our contemporaries that the Municipal Councils should make an order to have wren-boxes placed in all the trees in our public squares; and the argument in favor of the measure is, that the wren is so small and can get into its nest through so tiny an aperture, that the squirrels cannot possibly disturb them. This is very well as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough to meet the evil to be corrected. Even if it were true, as supposed, that all that is necessary to secure the residence in our city trees of the birds is to have their nests and young protected, the proposition is only a compromise with the nuisance to be abated, and like most all compromises, it is of very doubtful expediency. It is by no means certain that the wren, even if provided with quarters impenetrable to the squirrels, would inhabit places where no other bird can come, and where even they are liable to be alarmed by a swarm of wild rats, which seem to be inimical to every form of animal life except a class of nasty and destructive vermin.

The truth is that the squirrels are the cause of the worm nuisance, and in order to cure that we must strike it at the root—that is, clear out utterly and forever the squirrels. There is nothing like radical measures when we are earnestly intent on getting rid of any annoyance whatever. First learn, if you can, what really produces the mischief to be remedied, and when that is ascertained, go in for its prompt and thorough extirpation. All measures short of that are not worthy of consideration.

It is more than probable—it is certain—that while the squirrels are allowed to remain in the city we shall have but few if any birds, until we succeed in getting the birds to come back to their old haunts in our public squares we shall have the worms. This matter [illegible] in more respects than one, [illegible] and unworthy of the speedy [illegible] legislature.

THE ART OF LIVING.

We have happily a few pleasant patches of woodland, scattered here and there in our city, and why should they not be made available to the uttermost for the good and salutary purposes they were meant to serve? Why should we be kept off the grass, limited to gravel walks, and forced to sit on low stools, as the only alternative of keeping perpetually on our feet? Much advanced as we are in some respects beyond the communities of the Old World, they understand the art of living vastly better than we do. The fact is, we do not seem to value life at all, or at least very little for its own sake. It apparently never enters the heads of the mass of Americans, that their brief stay upon this globe has any other proper end than to toil, to scheme, and to suffer, in order to amass money. Wealth is the object they are perpetually and eagerly driving at, and yet when they have got it they appear to have neither the disposition nor the ability to enjoy it philosophically. It is otherwise with the societies over the water, or with the educated or better portion of them.

To live—not exist physically merely—but to make life a scene of moral and intellectual pleasure, sweetened by domestic comfort and affection, endeared by personal friendship, enlivened by social courtesies and sympathies, embellished by elegant accomplishments and tastes, and diversified by refined amusements, is the main-spring of aspiration and effort with most people on the other side of the Atlantic. They labor, they struggle, and they plan and plot as we do here, to get riches, or rather competency; but they do not covet and grasp at gold for the mere love of gold, but simply for the human and social, the sensual and spiritual, enjoyment it can purchase. Life with them has a positive worth of its own, to which all laborious effort is made subservient, and its fruition is infinitely varied and exhaustless.

They delight themselves in literature, in painting, in music, in sculpture, in architectural art, in fetes, in dramatic exhibitions, in zoological and botanic gardens, and all outdoor and in-door hospitalities, pursuits, and recreations. They work, but they do not work perpetually. They give a good part of their time and thoughts to those diversions, without which the law of labor would be indeed an unmitigated curse, and existence an odious burden. Mrs. STOWE confirms us in this view by the following description of a scene she witnessed in one of the popular resorts in Paris. She says:—

"After visiting the Luxembourg, I resorted "to the gardens of the Tulleries. The thermometer was about eighty degrees in the "shade. From the number of persons assembled, one would have thought, if it had "been in the United States, that some great "mass convention was coming off. Under the "impenetrable screen of the trees, in the dark, "cool, refreshing shade, are thousands of "chairs, for which one pays two cents a piece. "Whole families come, locking up their door, "bringing the baby, work, dinner, or lunch, "take a certain number of chairs, and spend "the day.

"As far as eye can reach you see a multitude seated, as if at church, with other multitudes moving to and fro, while boys and "girls without number are frolicking, racing, "playing ball, driving hoop, etc., but contriving to do it without making a hideous "racket.

"How French children are taught to play "and enjoy themselves without disturbing "everybody else is a mystery. '*C'est gentil*' "seems to be a talismanic spell; and '*Ce n'est* "*pas gentil ca*' is sufficient to check every "rising irregularity. Oh! that some savant "would write a book and tell us how it is "done! I gazed for half an hour on the spectacle. A more charming sight my eyes "never beheld. There were grey-headed old "men and women, and invalids; there were "beautiful *demoiselles* working in worsteds, "at embroidery, or sewing; men reading "papers, and in fact, people doing everything "they would do in their own parlors. And "all were graceful, kind, and obliging; not a "word or act of impoliteness or indecency. "No wonder the French adore Paris, thought "I; in no other city in the world is a scene "like this possible! No wonder that their "hearts die within them at thoughts of exile "in the fens of Cayenne."

How unlike anything of the kind ever seen in the United States is this charming picture of French freedom, sociability, and politeness! It makes one wish that he could transplant here something of that genial appreciation of the pleasurable uses of life, and the faculty of harmonizing an easy simplicity and frankness of manners with the distinctions of rank and worldly condition, which the French people so beautifully exemplify in their social habitudes.

When shall we have a garden of the Tuileries, where all classes, the lofty and the humble, the rich and the poor, the young and the old, men, women, and children, will congregate on a summer's day, without incurring unamiable remarks from any, without uncivil jostling, without the least offensive impertinence or indecorum whatever, yet with the most agreeable unrestraint and naturalness?

We fear that this thing is very, very remote from realization in this country. There is a hard shell of sordid utilitarianism, of practical matter-of-factness, of formal prudishness, of non-democratic jealousy and exclusiveness, in our present character and habits, which forbids any hope of our breaking through, very early, into that gay, butterfly joyousness, freedom, and comeliness of social demeanor and intercourse which distinguish society on the European continent. But let us, at any rate, make the most of our privileges. Let the public squares be kept open always, and let those who will enjoy them to their hearts' content.

—The bones of Dante having been begged from the city of Ravenna, where he died, are to be solemnly transferred to Florence for reinterment, as an atonement by the present generation for the wrongs done him by their ancestors.

—The extensive hardware factory of the Plant's Manufacturing Company at Southington, Connecticut, with its machinery and stock, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The telegraph office in the same building was also destroyed. Loss $70,000.

—General Fessenden, son of Senator Fessenden, who is now at his home in Maine, is getting along finely. His amputated leg heals slowly; but his general health is good, and he has ordered a new leg, which he expects will make him all right by next winter.

—The Connecticut river is now four or five inches below low-water mark, and the water at the water shops of the Springfield armory is six and a half feet lower than its average. Unless rain falls soon, some of the machinery at these shops will have to stop.

—Major Rodman, commandant at the Watertown Arsenal, in Massachusetts, has just completed an iron gun-carriage for his 20-inch gun, which weighs forty thousand pounds. The Arsenal has within a month filled a Government order for six millions of cartridges. The average daily number manufactured is one hundred and fifty thousand.

—A convict who was sent to State prison from Concord, Massachusetts, last fall, for three years, as a punishment for burglary, managed to keep all the time a $100 bill that he had stolen by putting it in his hair when he was put in his cell. But a few days ago he thought better of it, and gave the money up to the chaplain, requesting him to send it to the owner.

RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

Correspondence Between the British Consul at St. Louis and General Washburne.

The following important correspondence appears in the Memphis *Argus*:—

"British Consulate, St. Louis, June 9, 1864.—Sir:—I have the honor to inclose herein a newspaper extract, dated the 2d instant, being an order purporting to be issued by your order.

"As it was only a short time since that Mr. Consul Wilkins did himself the pleasure of reporting in an official despatch to Lord Lyons, her Majesty's Minister at Washington, that he had been informed that it was the strict intention of the United States authorities at Memphis not to infringe on the rights of any alien who properly conducted himself, I feel convinced that the third paragraph of this order, as reported to be issued, was without your knowledge or approval, as the principle involved in that paragraph is, in my opinion, of so grave a nature that I lose no time in calling your attention to it.

"I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

"FRANCIS WILKINS,

"H. B. M. Acting Consul."

Reply of General Washburne.

"Headquarters District West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn., 16th June, 1864.—Francis Wilkins, Esq., Acting Consul, St. Louis, Mo.:—Sir:—Your communication of the 9th instant is received. You have been correctly informed that it is 'the strict intention of the United States authorities at Memphis not to infringe on the rights of any alien who properly conducts himself.'

"I regret that any misunderstanding should arise as to what those rights are, as I am very anxious in the discharge of my duties to my Government to avoid any act that shall justly afford ground of complaint to any friendly Power. I cannot admit that the order to which you call my attention can justly be regarded as violating the rights of anybody. You are quite mistaken, I assure you, in supposing that the third paragraph of the order alluded to was issued without my knowledge or approval. The principle involved in that paragraph was fully considered by me.

"The city of Memphis is a military post, governed by martial law, and the authorities must be allowed to judge upon what terms any person shall remain here. It is well known that there are many persons now in Memphis who claim the protection of foreign Governments, who have been in the service of the Confederate Government, fighting against the Government of the United States, and that others, presuming upon their claims of neutrality, have, in the character of spies, been our most dangerous enemies.

"The liberality displayed by the Government of the United States towards the subjects of other Governments who have followed our armies, and who were found domiciled in places wrested from the enemy, has no parallel in the annals of war.

"Suppose that during the Crimean war, after the allied troops had landed at Eupatoria, American citizens, in the pursuit of gain, had presented themselves at that point and demanded that they should be allowed to remain there and engage in business pursuits, would their claim have been listened to for an instant?

"If I am not grossly misinformed, no private American citizen was permitted to enter the lines of the Allies during that war. It was right that they should be excluded, and the Government of the United States did not and could not complain.

"In regard to the exemption of subjects of neutral powers from militia duty in the defense of this city, I have conceded in the order to which you allude their right to such exemption. I have done so from an earnest desire to avoid offense to any neutral or friendly Power rather than because I conceded the principle that they could not rightfully be called out to defend the city in case it should be assailed.

"I think that there are precedents fully establishing the opposite principle, and if I mistake not the parallel, and may be allowed to compare small things with large, there is an instance which comes to my mind where your own Government, at a date not remote, recognized this same principle. I allude to the case of the supposed intended rising of the Chartists in 1847, under Feargus O'Connor, where all the able-bodied men of all the large cities were compelled to come out, regardless of their nationality, to defend them against any attack that might be made. The present Emperor of France, then an exile in London, among thousands of other foreigners, was called out and did duty on that occasion. True, he was called out and sworn in as a special constable, but the object was to defend the city, and so far as the principle is concerned it matters not whether he was called a constable or a militiaman.

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"C. C. WASHBURNE,

"Major-General Commanding."

Government Steamboat Communication with the Armies on James River.

We learn from a circular issued by Captain P. P. Pitkin, A. Q. M. at City Point, under date of June 27, that the daily mail and way freight line between the armies on James river and Washington, established by Brigadier-General Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the armies operating against Richmond, in orders No. 2, on the 25th inst., consists now of the steamers *Highland Light, Keyport, John A. Warner*, and *Charlotte Vanderbilt*, and the following schedule has been adopted and will be punctually observed:—

Leave Washington at 2 o'clock P. M. daily; arrive at Fortress Monroe at or before 9 A. M. the following day.

Leave Fortress Monroe at 10 o'clock A. M. daily; arrive at City Point at 4 o'clock P. M.

Leave City Point at 5 o'clock P. M.; arrive at Bermuda Hundred at 5.15 P. M.

Leave Bermuda Hundred at 9 o'clock A. M. daily.

Leave City Point at 10 o'clock A. M. daily.

These boats will touch at Fortress Monroe and Alexandria, to deliver and receive mails, and arrive at Washington at or before 10 o'clock A. M. the following day.

There will be a provost guard, under an officer, on board these boats to preserve order, examine passes, and to prevent improper persons and property from being taken on board. The officer referred to will have the right, under the orders of the Provost Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, to examine passes of all persons who present themselves for passage, and to eject any one who is not authorized to make the trip.

An Ancient Version of the Bible.—At a meeting of the Library Committee of the Corporation, Mr. Deputy Bower in the chair, it was announced that the Emperor of Russia, through his Ambassador, Baron Brunnow, had presented to the Corporation a copy of the *Cibliorum Codex Sinaticus*, recently published at his expense at Constantinople. It has been edited by M. Zischendorf, and the history of its finding is very curious. It appears that the editor, who is a celebrated philosopher of the German school, and a resident in Leipsic, while on a visit to the convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai, discovered, wrapped in cloth, in the steward's room, an ancient manuscript. He at once saw the value of the treasure, and after some parley succeeded in persuading the monks of the convent to present it to the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor, in the most generous manner, caused three hundred copies of it to be printed in the ancient Greek characters, 200 of which were distributed by his own hand, and the remainder he presents to the editor. The work contains part of the Greek Septuagint version of the Old Testament, the Epistle of Barnabus, the first portion of the Shepherd of Hermas, and other books—the New Testament being complete; and, with the one purchased by the same gentleman, and now incorporated with this, the whole of the work is considered to be complete. It is considered to have been originally written about the fourth century.—*City Press.*

—The 1st and 3d New Jersey Regiments were paid off at Trenton on Saturday, receiving between $80,000 and $90,000.

—Ex-Senator C. C. Clay, of Alabama, and ex-Secretary Jacob Thompson, of Miss., left Wilmington a few weeks ago for Bermuda, and were to go thence to Halifax. They are in the secret service of the Rebel Government.

—The Brown Farm, known as "Violet Grove," situated on the west branch of Langford's bay, Kent county, Md., and containing 215 acres, has been sold for $55 per acre. Richard Hynson, purchaser.

—Joseph A. Scoville, the New York correspondent of the London *Herald*, died on Saturday. He wrote over the signature of "Manhattan." He was at one time the private Secretary of John C. Calhoun.

—An ocean telegraph, with a capital of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, has been started in England on a new plan. This company proposes "to provide and anchor ships near the ordinary track of vessels, such ships to serve as electric telegraph and signal stations in communication with existing systems in Europe and America, and also as safety-beacons for navigation."

The ships are to be fitted up complete as telegraphic stations, and are to be provided with steam power. Steam tenders, capable of acting as tugs, are also to be at hand, with a view to render assistance to disabled and derelict vessels. The first stations selected are off the Scilly Islands and off Cape Race, Newfoundland. The company looks for its revenue to the conveyance of telegrams, salvage, the sale of stores, towage, and the embarking and disembarking of mails, parcels, and passengers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Police Arrests.—The follow table will show the number of arrests made by the police during the month of June.

Dis.	Arrests.	Dis.	Arrests.
1	172	11	124
2	431	12	77
3	277	13	56
4	246	14	18
5	360	15	44
6	127	16	93
7	14	Reserve Corps	46
8	67	Harbor Police	19
9	112	Park do.	40
10	140	Chesnut Hill Police	7

Election of Police Magistrates.—The following Police Magistrates have been selected by Councils:—First District, Samuel Lutz; Second, Robert Carter; Third, John Swift; Fourth, Charles Welding; Fifth, George Patchel; Sixth, H. T. Jones; Seventh, Wm. S. Toland; Eighth, Joseph Plankington; Ninth, Charles E. Pancoast; Tenth, Adam H. Shoemaker; Eleventh, John Cloud; Twelfth, Wm. H. Butler; Thirteenth, O. L. Ramsdel; Fourteenth, Robert H. Thomas; Fifteenth, Thomas T. Holmes; Sixteenth, James Allan.

Local Brevities.—An ordinance for the appointment of one hundred additional policemen is now pending before Councils. The police force at present number six hundred and eight patrolmen, thirty-seven telegraph operators, and eighteen turnkeys.... The eleventh annual commencement of the Polytechnic College was held last evening in Concert Hall.... A meeting of the Ward Bounty Fund Committees will be held on Saturday evening, for the purpose of adopting plans by which the Committees may work with Councils in their endeavors to raise funds for the exemption of every man from the draft.... The body of Samuel Berrell, a merchant in Market street, above Eighth, has been found in a wheat field, nine miles from Chester. When the deceased left the city he was supposed to be laboring under a derangement of mind.... The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Fair offer to sell the fountain in Logan Square to the city for $900. It is said the materials in the fountain cost the Fair over $1500.

Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.

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Strangers in the city visiting the Great Central Fair, and citizens generally, will find the best Clothing and the most reasonable prices at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S, OAK HALL, S.E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

Larkin & Co., the incomparable photographers, at the southeast corner of Eighth and Arch, have made special arrangements for the coming week, in order to accommodate visitors to the Fair. During the week, six superb *cartes de visite* will be taken for one dollar.

American Watches,
Jewelry, and
Silverware, at
W. B. Eltonhead's, No. 1322 Chesnut St.

Hats.—Straw and soft hats, most fashionable styles, at Laing & Co.'s, Sixth and Chesnut streets.

Great Secret discovered to avoid late breakfasts and make cheerful homes. Buy your Coal of A. S. Dotter, No. 304 N. Broad street.

Married.

BROWNELL—KISSAM.—June 29, at Glengarry, Torresdale, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Alonzo Potter, HENRY TUDOR BROWNELL, of Hartford, to GERTRUDE, daughter of the late Richard S. Kissam, M. D., of New York.

LOFLAND—HUDSON.—On the morning of the 27th June, by the Rev. Andrew Longacre, N. LOFLAND, of Caroline county, Md., to HETTIE only daughter of the late Samuel Hudson, of Philadelphia.

Died.

CRIM.—On the 29th instant, SARAH B. CRIM, daughter of Edward and Maria Waggoner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, on Saturday, July 2, at 12 o'clock, from No. 704 N. Front street, Camden, New Jersey.

DIXON.—On the 29th ultimo, CORNELIUS L. DIXON, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, James Dixon, Nipper's Mill, Mill Creek, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on Sunday, 3d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

HAUG.—On the 28th ultimo, LOUIS HAUG, aged 30 years.

His relatives and friends, also Metamora Tribe, No. 32, U. O. R. M., and W. C. M. Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 806 Charlotte street, above Third and Brown, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

KELSH.—On the 29th ultimo, JAMES KELSH, son of Rosanna and the late James Kelsh, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, S. W. corner of Prune and Fifth streets, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service and interment at St. Mary's church, South Fourth street.

KELVEY.—On the 29th ult mo, of disease contracted in the service, Sergeant JOHN F. KELVEY, late of Company D, 6th Regiment P. V., in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. of O. F., Typographical Society, Typographical Union, No. 2, and members of the 6th Regiment now in the city, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1010 Aulia street, on Saturday afternoon, July 2, at 5 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

KIEHL.—On June 30, WILLIAM R. KIEHL, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 652 North Eighth street, on Tuesday morning, July 5, at 10 o'clock.

KIRK.—At Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday evening, June 28, Lieutenant WILLIAM KIRK, of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, from a wound received in May last, at Todd's Tavern.

His friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, S. L. Kirk, No. 814 S. Sixth street, on Tuesday morning, July 5, at 10 o'clock.

LEISTER.—On the 29th ultimo, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH M., wife of Samuel Leister, and daughter of Sarah and the late Calvin Higgins, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 2120 Apple street, above Norris, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Monument Cemetery.

STEWART.—On the 22d of June, of wounds received on the 19th, in front of Petersburg, JOHN STEWART, First Sergeant of Company C, 91st Regiment P. V. V., son of Emily and the late John Stewart, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Chosen Friends Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and all the soldiers of the 91st Regiment in the city, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, northwest corner of Rawle and McGrath streets, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Service at Cemetery at 2 o'clock.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.

ART GALLERY,
CENTRAL FAIR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA ALBUMS,
OF SKETCHES,
CONTRIBUTED BY THE ARTISTS TO THE
SANITARY FAIR,

Will close on SATURDAY EVENING next, July 2d, at 9 o'clock.

A few shares may still be subscribed for. jy1-2t

☞ PROGRESSIVE LYCEUM'S EXcursion to Kenilworth Grove will not go to-morrow, but will leave BROAD and PRIME Streets, at 7½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 6th. Tickets for Adults, 50 cents; Children 25 cents. M. B. DYOTT, 1t* No. 114 S. SECOND Street.

HENRY APPLE, GAUGER AND COOPER,
No. 265 S. WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of Work made of Old and New Stuff always on hand or made to order.

COAL PACKED IN HOGSHEADS FOR SHIPPING.

All kinds of Trimmings punctually attended to. jy1 1m

CARPENTERS WANTED.—FOUR OR FIVE hands at framing. Apply at No. 308 S. TWELFTH Street. 1t*

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED FOR AN enrolled citizen.
Address BOX 1809,
jy1-2t* Philadelphia Post Office.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED FOR A PERson liable to be drafted.
Apply at the Office,
jy1-3t* No. 294 S. THIRD Street.

I. E. WALRAVEN.

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES

AND

CURTAINS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED-IRON SAFE.

"NOT DEAD, BUT LIVETH."

DAVID EVANS, Esq.,

Of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

It would seem from your late notice in The Evening Telegraph and other newspapers that you have opened a school of instruction for testing Lillie's Chilled-Iron Safe, acting, as we presume, in a two-fold capacity:—first, as the instructor of thieves; second, as the protector of the people—two very *responsible* positions, truly.

Now, as we are very desirous to aid you in every way, in this important work (important to the thief, that he may not uselessly employ his time criminally, or expose his person; important to the people, that they may know and feel that their treasures are secure), we propose, in the future, to warrant every Bank Safe that may be sold by our Agent at Philadelphia proof against your scientific attainments in the art of burglary; and as you have so *disinterestedly* volunteered to instruct and enlighten the burglar and protect the people in this art, we shall take the liberty to give you timely notice of the arrival of each Safe, and we not only ask you to test each Safe on their arrival upon your new scientific plan, as publicly announced, but we claim that we have the right to insist upon it in your new position as a public teacher and benefactor; and if this is not a sufficient reason, we have still another to urge.

Your present facilities for a satisfactory test are very deficient, as you have but one very imperfect Safe to operate upon, and if you accept our proposition, your field of operations will be much enlarged, and your efforts may prove much more satisfactory to the public. We now admit, as we ever have, if you succeed to grind or drill a hole through the door in the front of the lock, at any point, it is fatal, and if done in any way practical to the burglar, the Safe is not burglar-proof.

The first Safe we shall expect you to test, as above proposed, is a Safe just ordered for a bank in the interior of the State. We expect to arrive in Philadelphia, and to be ready for a test, on Monday, the 10th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., and should there be any delay in its arrival it will be announced in time. We trust you will be ready for this test.

Respectfully,
LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
jy1-tf No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

Iron Safes.—Keep it before the Philadelphia public, that Lillie's so-called Burglar-Proof Safes, manufactured in Troy, New York, can be opened without noise by drilling one small hole just over the centre of the lock dial and using a small wire. Any of his Safes can, by this method, be opened in one minute after the hole has been drilled. Said hole can be drilled in from quarter, half, or two hours' time. There is no Safe of his make in use June 1, 1864, which cannot be drilled and opened in this manner.

Parties interested are referred to my Challenge to Lillie, and other facts relative to his Safes, published in the "North American," June 21, 1864, and "Sunday Dispatch," June 19, 1864.

Notwithstanding the positive assurances given by Mr. Lillie to the public that his Safes are drill-proof, persons desiring to be convinced have only to call at Evans & Watson's Salamander Safe Store, No. 16 S. Fourth street, where the operation of drilling and opening will be done in their presence every morning at 10 o'clock, until the public are satisfied that his Safes can be drilled and opened without making any noise.

DAVID EVANS,
Of the Firm of Evans & Watson.

Green and Black Teas.
A fresh importation,
By the package or pound,
Just received by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S	PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S	CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate, Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE
RIVER SCHUYLKILL.

The Steamboat GENERAL HOOKER, Captain MARKLE, leaves Fairmount every hour for Schuylkill Heights, Laurel Hill, Belmont Cottage, the Falls and Wissahickon. jy1-4t

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together under the firm of BOLTON, DYKEMAN & CO., and will continue the Car Building Business in all its branches, at the old establishment, corner TWENTY-FIRST and HAMILTON streets.
JOSEPH R. BOLTON,
GEORGE R. DYKEMAN,
jy1-1m* O. W. CHILDS.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.—TEETH extracted by electricity for the nervous and delicate without pain or unpleasant feelings. The safest and best plan ever discovered. C. M. SLOCUM, No. 1341 VINE Street. je29-3t*

SANITARY FAIR.
CHEAPEST
SUMMER HATS
IN THE CITY.
BOURNE,
je7-1m No. 40 N. SIXTH Street.

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice.
Ashcroft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.
Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self-cleansing gauge-cocks, &c.
Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and circulars. AUGUSTUS S. BATTLES,
je8-1m No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

ESTATE OF ELIAS BOUDINOT, DEC'D.—The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of EDWARD J. C. ATTERBURY, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of ELIAS BOUDINOT, late of the City of Burlington and State of New Jersey, deceased, and also the first and final account of EDWARD J. C. ATTERBURY, Trustee, appointed in the room of the surviving Trustee named in the will of said ELIAS BOUDINOT, and to report distribution of the balances in hands of said Administrator and said Trustee, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. JOHN CLAYTON,
je22-wfm5t Auditor.

H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Fans, Head Dresses,
French Jewelry, Leather Goods,
Work Boxes,
Beads, &c., &c. my13-3m

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PICTURE GALLERY NOW OPEN for exhibition for the benefit of the Great Central Fair of the United States Sanitary Commission, at the residence of Mr. JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., No. 225 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, will close at 6 P. M. on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 2d July. je30-2t*

ART GALLERY,

CENTRAL FAIR.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO KEEP THE
GRAND COLLECTION OF PICTURES
NOW AT
LOGAN SQUARE,
ON EXHIBITION
FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER,
IN AID OF THE
SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Gallery will be opened to the public on every week day, until further notice, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., on and after Wednesday, June 29.

Season Tickets to July 6, inclusive, 50 cents.

Admission 25 cents. Catalogues 25 cents.

To VANDERLYN'S ARIADNE, 25 cents extra.

Admittance only at the centre door on Vine street.

je28-tf

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER..............Manager
(Also of Grover's Theatre, Washington.)
COOL AND COMFORTABLE AT ALL TIMES.
THE CENTRIFUGAL FAN
IN OPERATION NIGHTLY.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, July 1,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND
LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY
but one of the
POPULAR COMEDIAN,
MR. J. E. McDONOUGH.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the
GORGEOUSLY BRILLIANT PRODUCTION,
THE NEW SEVEN SISTERS,
which last evening achieved an
ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS!
ALL THE NEW SCENES,
NEW CHARACTERS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES, &c.,
were received by the
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE
with unbounded demonstrations of delight.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF MR. J. E. McDONOUGH,
In his inimitable impersonation of
MOTHER PLUTO.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle or Parquette	50 cents.
Family Circle	25 cents.
Orchestra Seats	75 cents.

Six of the Front Benches only are reserved as Orchestra Seats. No extra charge for securing seats.

Grand Family Matinee on Saturday Afternoon.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—
BENEFIT OF CECILE RUSH.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MISS LOTTA.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY) July 1,
DEBORAH, THE FORSAKEN.

Deborah	Cecile Rush
Herman	Barton Hall

Previous to the Play the Comedietta of
JENNY LIND.

Jenny Lind	Miss Lotta

To conclude with a BANJO SOLO, and
MRS. McGOWAN'S REEL.
SATURDAY, BENEFIT OF MISS LOTTA.
A Glorious Bill.

ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World, in their
SELECT ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
Splendid Singing,
Beautiful Dancing,
Laughable Burlesques,
Plantation Scenes, &c., &c.,
BY TWENTY TALENTED ARTISTS,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
ap27-tf J. L. CARNCROSS, Business Manager.

"TIME'S NOBLEST OFFspring is the last."
A NEW SEWING MACHINE.
The WAGENER SEWING MACHINE combines all the advantages of the other first-class machines, and
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS
for simplicity, practicability, and reliability.
These Machines, on account of their cheapness and simplicity, are the most valuable and desirable machines in the market.
Persons are invited to examine this new Sewing Machine, before purchasing.
OFFICE OF "WAGENER SEWING MACHINE,"
NINTH Street,
je15-19t Under the Continental Hotel.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT
OF THE AGE IN PIANOS.
MEYER'S IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
Acknowledged by the leading artists and indorsed by the Musical Public to be the finest Pianos in America.
The attention of the Musical Public is called to the recent great improvement in these Piano Fortes. By a new method of construction, the greatest possible volume of tone has been obtained, without any of the sweetness and brilliancy for which these Pianos are so celebrated being lost, and which, with an Improved Touch and Action, render them Unequalled.
These Instruments received the PRIZE MEDAL at the World's Fair, held in London, as well as the Highest Awards over all competitors, from the first Fairs and Institutes in this country.
Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth,
je17-1m Philadelphia.

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. my19-3m

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE,
PUT UP AT
WILTBERGER'S
DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Will color more water than four times the same quantity of ordinary Indigo.
The new Label does not require a stamp.
It is Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
It is retailed at the same price as the Imitations and Inferior Articles. je18-1m

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—
BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, &c.,
Will find it to their interest to order from the undersigned.
BLANK BOOKS,
PAPER, AND STATIONERY,
All kinds for Business, Professional, and Private use.
For sale at moderate prices by WILLIAM MANN,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 43 S. FOURTH Street,
ap22-3m Philadelphia.

BEDDING EMPORIUM,
No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.
MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
of Hair, Palm, Excelsior, and Husk.
FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS, AND PILLOWS,
WOOD AND IRON BEDSTEADS,
SPRING BEDS AND COTS.
N. B.—Repairing and renovating attended to with care and despatch. No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street. je3-2m

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE.
NEW YORK, June 28, 1864.
Inventors and Manufacturers of ARTIFICIAL LIMBS (arms and legs) are invited to present specimens of their Models to a Board of Medical Officers, constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's Office, No. 466 BROOME Street, in this city, on or before the eleventh day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models.
(Signed, by order) R. A. CLEMENTS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.,
je29-tjy11 Recorder of Board.

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 312 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
je 20-3m

for city
ies. No. 725
d situations every

WANTED TO [illegible]
Elliptic Sewing M[illegible]
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnish[illegible] from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale [illegible]
Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 108 S. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. je14 3m

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid country Residence, with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Kennett Square, and adjoining elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold at great sacrifice by creditors. Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to U. H. PAINTER, or W. R. WADDELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB HUEY, Hamorton, Penna. je4

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M.,
THOS. M. PLOWMAN No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW AND beautiful steam-yacht FAIRIE built for and contributed to the Great Central Fair by Messrs. Cramp & Sons, and Neafie & Levy. Dimensions, 38 feet long, 14 feet beam, 6 feet hold; speed about 10 knots.
To be seen at the yard of Messrs. CRAMP & SONS, foot of PALMER street.
Apply to S. V. MERRICK, Chairman of Committee on Mechanic Arts; or to CHARLES H. CRAMP, Chairman of Ships and Ship Building. je29-3t

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE GREAT CENtral Fair, pronounced by the Committee to be the finest view taken, published by R. NEWELL, No. 724 ARCH Street. A liberal discount to the trade. je30-6t*

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS, INvalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
Especially
Females in Delicate Health,
Females in Delicate Health,
Females in Delicate Health,
Will find our

California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask

Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Samuel Jackson,
(at the Pennsylvania University),

Hering,	Herens,	Groves,	Hartshorne
Schmoele,	Williams,	Hartley,	Neidhard,
Wilson,	Tindal,	Vinal,	Fondey,
	Knorr,	Mayland,	

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wine! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!
CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
je21-1m No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. je8-1m

OLD GOLD AND SILVER WANTED.
ALSO,
DIAMONDS,
AND
OTHER PRECIOUS STONES,
BOUGHT FOR CASH, BY
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
No. 802 CHESNUT Street.
je3-1m

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

Treasury Department, June 25, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1864, for bonds of the United States to the amount of THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the Notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 6th instant. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each one hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guarantee for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis; or w[illegible] Designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburg, [illegible]nati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; [illegible] any National Banking Association authorized t[illegible] deposits which may consent to transact the busine[illegible] out charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit [illegible] issued to depositors by the officer or association [illegible] them, the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of July 6. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1000. Registered Bonds of $5000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Wednesday, the 6th of July, by the Secretary or one of the Assistant Secretaries. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the Department, on final payment of instalments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last instalment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice, on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows:—One-third on or before the 10th; one-third on or before the 15th; and the balance including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 20th of July. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

No offer will be considered at a less rate of premium than four per cent.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Notice to Officers receiving deposits under this advertisement:—The preliminary certificate of deposit [illegible] per cent. must not be credited upon your accounts cur[illegible] as it is to be included in the final deposit. je27-[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.—
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH STREET.
CASH CAPITAL $100,000.

This Company is prepared to insure against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanent or for a LIMITED time, and on MERCHANDISE generally.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Chas. A. Duy,	Henry S. McComb,
Wm. D. Lewis,	Lemuel Coffin,
Chas. F. Norton,	Chas. P. Bayard,
Wm. N. Needles,	J. Hillborn Jones,
John D. Taylor,	John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President,
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
Thomas Neilson, Secretary. je11-1m

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR FURNITURE.
WAREROOMS,
No. 40 S. SECOND Street,
Above Chesnut, west side. je1-1m

GUM-ELASTIC CRUTCHES, GUM-ELASTIC
CRUTCHES!—These Crutches have a Gum Tube across the top, making a soft and elastic support to the arm, and enabling the wearer to walk with more comfort than can be derived from any other crutch. The tops are so made as to be applied to any crutch. Patented December, 1862.
J. HARTMAN,
ap19-3m No. 117 S. SECOND Street, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, series, Crutches, &c.

TRUSSES, BRAC[illegible]
skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEE[illegible] of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Department for same, conducted by [illegible] TWELFTH Street, first door below [illegible] The most complete and varied stoc[illegible] hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, [illegible] Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, [illegible] Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERI[illegible]
purchased to offer below the cost pri[illegible] article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD S[illegible] east side, sells the genuine EAGLE [illegible] parest mined. Egg and Stove size[illegible] per ton.
Consumers should make their [illegible] vious to another advance.

vening Telegraph

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

MR. CHASE'S RESIGNATION.

From the Times.

We have no reliable information as to the causes of Mr. Chase's resignation of the Treasury Department, though the fact itself seems to be sufficiently authenticated. We do not ascribe it to any anticipation of difficulty in carrying the financial department of the Government through the crisis which circumstances seem to have created for it, because Mr. Chase is not the man to shrink from any duty or responsibility in which the honor and welfare of the nation are involved.

The more threatening the aspect of affairs in his department, the more likely would he have been, other things being equal, to stand by the helm and do everything in his power to avert impending dangers. He has become involved, it is true, in a very embarrassing controversy with the State banks throughout the country, and has committed himself, perhaps too unreservedly, to certain theories of finance in connection with the war, and he may have thought that some other person could more gracefully introduce changes of policy, which experience has shown to be indispensable, than he could himself. But this is a very different thing, and has a very different motive, from abandoning the Ship of State because it seems to be threatened with danger.

We are inclined to attribute his resignation to another cause. It is very well known that through the zealous and not always judicious efforts of his friends, Mr. Chase had become deeply involved in the canvass for the Presidential nomination. Naturally enough, the great body of those who held office under his immediate appointment and oversight were vehement advocates of his selection, and quite often lost sight of the proprieties of their position in their endeavors to promote his success.

Mr. Lincoln, it is notorious, made no attempt whatever to arrest this unusual and not very edifying demonstration, and his own nomination was made by a spontaneous popular movement, in opposition to the most strenuous efforts of the great body of persons holding office under the Treasury Department.

Now that the nomination has been made, it is not at all unlikely that the President may deem it a matter of public duty to arrest the hostility on the part of subordinate office-holders, which threatens to involve all the dangers and mischiefs of an intestine faction. He may have thought it wise to change some of the office-holders whose services have seemed less tributary to the public good; and Mr. Chase may have felt himself so far involved in their past action, or at least so far responsible for the course they have pursued, as to have felt bound to retire in case they were to be disturbed. If our conjectures are true, his resignation is purely political in its motives and has no bearing whatever on the financial affairs of the country.

Governor Tod, of Ohio, who is said to have been nominated as his successor, is one of the ablest, staunchest, and most influential supporters of the Union cause in the Western States. He was a Democrat originally, but gave his prompt, unhesitating, and most effective support to the Government the instant it was assailed.

As Governor of Ohio during the early stages of the great contest, he contributed largely to the vigor and success of the war, nor has he ever withheld any effort, either of act, of voice, or of pen, to strengthen the arms or secure the triumph of the Union. He was before the war a Douglas Democrat, and did everything in his power, as a member of the Charleston Convention, to secure the nomination and subsequently the election of Mr. Douglas to the Presidency. But when his efforts failed, and the slaveholding conspirators attempted to overthrow the decision of the people by force, Governor Tod promptly followed the lead of Douglas, and threw himself heart and soul into the vindication of the true democratic principle that underlies this Government—the right of the majority to rule.

He is a man of very large business interests, of great wealth—which he has accumulated wholly by his own exertions—and of broad and comprehensive views of public affairs. He was a member of the Baltimore Convention, and was active and earnest in his efforts to promote the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson.

P. S.—A late telegram indicates that Mr. Tod has declined the nomination for Secretary of the Treasury.

RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR CHASE.

From the Tribune.

Salmon P. Chase has resigned the post of Secretary of the Treasury. If the event shall prove that the country can dispense with his services as easily as he can dispense with office we shall heartily rejoice.

Mr. Chase is one of the very few great men left in public life since the almost simultaneous decease of Messrs. Clay, Webster, and Calhoun. He has been deemed ambitious; but there was never a day when he would not gladly have renounced all prospect or hope of power or distinction if he might thereby have rendered ours truly and without exception a land of Liberty.

To secure equal rights, equal opportunities, and impartial justice to the humblest and most despised, as well as to the proudest and most envied of our race, such is his idea of the chief end of statesmanship, such his conception of the purpose and destiny of a Christian republic. And no man blesses God more profoundly than he that, through convulsion and peril, through suffering and sacrifice, that end is being approached, that conception is about to be realized, by our country.

Mr. Chase was among the foremost of our eminent men to take the ground of uncompromising hostility to slavery as the bane and the peril of the American Republic. He participated in the call and the organization, in 1841, of the "Liberty party" in Ohio, having long before ably maintained as a lawyer the proposition that the Fugitive Slave act of 1793 was unconstitutional and void.

He presided over the Free Soil National Convention at Buffalo, in 1848, which nominated Martin Van Buren for President, and Charles Francis Adams for Vice-President. Elected in 1849 a United States Senator, through a coalition of Democrats and Abolitionists, he opposed the slave power throughout his term, especially in its Nebraska-Kansas policy, and refusing to support Pierce and King, because of their pro-slavery platform, he was supplanted in 1854 by George E. Pugh.

He was thereupon elected and re-elected Governor of Ohio by the Republicans, and had just entered upon a new term of six years as United States Senator, when he was required and most reluctantly consented to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury on the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. Since then, his career is a part of our national history.

Mr. Chase has acted from the first on a profound conviction that the Slaveholders' Rebellion required for its suppression greater sacrifices and a more self-forgetting devotion on the part of the loyal States and people than were generally anticipated—more than many of them seemed willing to accord. His personal enemies assert that he was willing, in 1861, to let the Seceding Cotton States go in peace if they would but await the indispensable assembling of a convention; and he has never deigned to contradict them.

But, from the wanton inauguration of civil war by the Confederate bombardment of Fort Sumter, Mr. Chase has been one of the most strenuous upholders of the national integrity, and was one of the earliest to perceive and to proclaim that the Rebellion could be most readily and vitally assailed through its inciting cause, slavery; and this conviction has never wavered for an instant.

Believing that taxation should be promptly and largely increased, and that the entire paper currency of the country should be directly and avowedly based on the national credit, he necessarily came into collision with members who feared that to vote for heavy taxes would defeat their own re-election, and bankers who could not see the beauty of being required to redeem their notes in order that they should give place to a currency based on the faith and credit of the nation.

Required to provide several hundreds of millions of dollars annually, in addition to the accruing revenue, constantly pressed by the necessity of providing the ever-increasing amounts required by the gigantic expenditures of the war, provoking the maledictions of all those whose avarice he was compelled to resist if not baffle, and the target of malevolent, unceasing abuse from the Copperheads, whose real impulse of hostility was his marvellous success, he has filled the most difficult and thankless post in America. Now that he has left it, we marvel that he consented to hold it so long. Possibly, another may be more successful; but no man lives who can bring larger powers to the work, or devote them more unreservedly, unselfishly, to the welfare of his country.

OUR OIL REGION CORRESPONDENCE.

Oil City—Its Characteristics—High Prices—Navigation of Oil Creek—Dining at Franklin—An Ancient Fort—Notices of Various Oil Diggings, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

FRANKLIN, Venango county, June 25.

My last, from Oil City, gave little or no idea about that town, save its general appearance. It is the great focus of the oil trade. Here men come to chaffer, exchange, and buy, to prospect and cheat, to swear friendship, hob-nob, and rob each other. It affords better accommodations for persons engaged in the oil trade, and to visitors, than any other point at all contiguous to the great wells upon the creek, save Titusville. Franklin is seven miles further from the oil centre, though the latter is by far the more pleasant place.

I presume the only things worth noticing in the town are its three thousand five hundred population, its immense collection of oil barrels, and its six inches depth of dust. Its people are extremely uncultivated, only two classes answering questions with any degree of politeness, viz., those wanting to sell oil property at fifty times its value, and the hotel-keepers. The former class close their mouths, oyster-like, if they find you do not want to buy; the latter are saucy and pert if they think you do not want to pay them fifty cents for every time they look at you.

Indeed, in this connection, it may be remarked, with great justice, that everything is enormously high. They charge one dollar per hour for the use of a buggy, four dollars for six hours' use of a horse, which I did not ride over ten miles. This is paying tribute to oil with a vengeance. These are the California prices of 1850. Everything else is in proportion. You have four staple dishes at every meal, fried ham, fried eggs, stewed apples, and bad tea or coffee. These, united with sour bread, or stale cakes, cost you half a dollar three times per day. Your uniform dessert consists of apple pie and rice custard, and these are served along with the meat and tea at dinner.

Above Oil City, and upon the Allegheny river, between it and Tidinte, there are a number of pumping oil wells. These produce from six to ten barrels per day. I heard of one producing twenty. I did not see it, and doubt it extremely. These pumping wells in the river itself produce a finer, and therefore more valuable, oil than that found in the great wells upon Oil creek.

At the mouth of the creek, ten days since, there was a grand smash-up of flatboats, laden with oil. They are in the habit of getting unladened boats up the creek as far as they can, and then loading them. Whilst the loading is proceeding, they dam up the branches of the creek above until they have stopped a large amount of water; then, at a concerted time, these sluices are opened, and an artificial flood is produced, the ladened boats floating into the Allegheny with their oily burden. This smash-up occurred during one of those freshets.

I left Oil City in a stage, to proceed to Franklin. The road lies directly along the river shore. A large number of derricks were visible, when the dust permitted us to see, on both sides of the river. Sometimes above, sometimes below us, just as the nature of the ground required, were gangs of workmen engaged in grading a bed for the branch railroad which the Atlantic and Great Western is running from Franklin to Oil City. Much grading has been done, and just above Franklin the track is laid for more than a mile.

I reached Franklin clothed with dust. I stopped at the Kinnear House. There was no "American citizen of African descent" to attend to me; but we had a pretty fair dinner, and each man, at the sound of the bell, rushed to his dinner as if his fate depended on it, for a darkey had suddenly turned up, who told us, with his face shining "darkly as through a glass," that if we did not get dinner then we could not have it at all. After dinner we succeeded in cleansing and purifying ourselves to a limited extent. All the others rushed off to Cleveland. I remained to see the place.

I sallied out to look at the oil wells, and found two within the borough limits, towards the river bank. They have been in operation over three years, and have produced regularly about four barrels per day. Below the town I came upon a refinery owned by Ridgway & Co. I went and looked at its tank of crude oil, where it is first poured in. It is in the side of a hill; thence it runs by a pipe into another vat, thence by a long trough, at right angles with the tube, into the place where the chemicals are applied for its purification. This is entirely beyond the limits of the borough. None can be built within its boundaries, owing to the number of fires similar "institutions" had brought about therein. Upon inquiry I found that Jacob E. Ridgway, Senator from your city, was the principal partner.

Thence I passed down to the river, and up its front street until I came to the old fort, only one angle of which is now indicated by a slight depression. This fort was built about the year 1750 by the French, as one of the links of forts they were then erecting to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio valley, so that Canada might be united militarily to Louisiana, both being then in their possession.

The town itself is handsomely situated, with French creek girdling it upon one side and the Allegheny upon the other. Both glide along smoothly and beautifully, with their bright limpid waters playing in the sun as they leap over their clear beds. At the junction of the two streams I found immense quantities of oil being landed. They have a pulley, worked by horse power, and the work of landing is rapidly effected. The oil barrels lie about in huge heaps, awaiting transportation over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which has a branch to carry the oil up to its main depot, a mile or two from the river.

Overlooking this busy scene from a high bluff is the quiet but beautiful residence of Thomas Hoge, State Senator from the district composed of Mercer, Venango, and Warren. He is engaged in opening two oil wells. Just above his property there are two small pumping wells of four-barrel capacity; they have been pumping steadily for over a year. Opposite to this oil wharf lies Hoge Island, belonging to a Philadelphia company, who paid $25,000 for it. It lies in the middle of the Allegheny, and embraces about fifteen acres. So far the company seem to have made no effort to develop its oil capacity.

Round the rear of the town, in a semi-crescent form, runs a bold range of hills from French creek across the peninsula to the Allegheny. The views from their tops are very picturesque and fine. Below the town a couple of miles, on the Allegheny, are also some small pumping wells of six-barrel capacity; but away down further, six miles on East Sandy, there have been several wells struck which promise to yield finely. On the Big Sandy, thirteen miles below, a pumping well of ten barrels capacity, and one of six, have recently been struck.

On the other side of the river there are also a few wells of limited capacities. But these slow wells resemble a German—they are always sure, and never give out.

The Court House here looks like a huge, worn-out barracks, which soldiers had occupied for years. Their principal manufactories are of barrels. They have a foundry of some considerable degree of productive power. Franklin has a population of twenty-five hundred.

Suicide of Sir Thomas Fitzgerald.

Sir Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, third Baronet of the name, has just committed suicide by drowning himself in the river Suir, near his residence of Lisheen, county Tipperary. The unfortunate gentleman had come to Dublin early this week with the hope of raising funds to meet certain pressing pecuniary demands, and, disappointed in his expectations, he wrote a most desponding letter to a personal friend, indicating that he had no further desire to live. He returned to his family seat in great distress of mind, and wandered alone for hours together about the plantations. As he did not return at the usual time the family became alarmed, and their apprehensions were further increased by the unexpected arrival of the friend to whom he had written. Immediate search was made, and the river dragged, when the body of the unhappy Baronet was brought up. He was a gentleman of commanding appearance, and in the prime of life, having been born in 1820. He was not a scion of the noble house of Fitzgerald of Kildare, the family name having been originally Uniacke, but changed to Fitzgerald in compliance with the will of a maternal relative of that name. His grandfather, Thomas Fitzgerald, of Lisheen, was a very active Loyalist in 1798, and very rigid in the execution of his duty as High Sheriff of the county. Tipperary teems with traditional recollections of his official acts. His family have been very unfortunate. His second son was killed at Salamanca, in 1812. His eldest son, Sir John, was drowned in 1860 by the wreck of the *Nimrod* steamer on her passage from Liverpool to Cork. And now his grandson and namesake, Sir Thomas, the third Baronet, has committed suicide. We understand that the coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict of *felo-de-se*. Sir Thomas has left a son eleven years old and three young daughters.—*Irish Paper.*

—A "Life of Wilberforce," recently published, records many curious sayings and doings. Among the former is that of Madame de Staël, who, on receiving from that gentleman his work on "Practical Christianity," said to mutual friend:—"*C'est l'œuvre de l'immortalité.*"

Interesting from North Carolina.

An expedition was recently organized by Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, commanding District of North Carolina, for the purpose of dislodging a force concentrated at Jackson's Mills, under command of Colonel G. N. Foulke, of the 6th North Carolina Cavalry. The force sent out for the purpose was commanded by Colonel P. J. Classen, of the 132d New York Volunteers, and consisted of a detachment from his own regiment, and a portion of the 16th Connecticut. They returned on Tuesday last, having found the enemy, as they expected, at Jackson's Mills. After a sharp skirmish they succeeded in routing the enemy completely, capturing Colonel Foulke with his Adjutant, Lieutenants Gash and Good, of the 6th North Carolina Cavalry; Lieutenant J. W. Brothers, of the 67th N. C. State troops, together with some fifty non-commissioned officers and privates. Colonel Foulke has had command recently of this portion of the State. By this exploit Colonel Classen has added another leaf to his laurels, and the 132d New York and 16th Connecticut have given new lustre to the stars that adorn their banners.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Office of the Committee on Labor, Income, and Revenue, No. 118 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

The undersigned with pleasure acknowledges the following liberal subscriptions from Luzerne co., per James S. Slocum, Chairman:—

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company employes	$969 27
Dickson Manufacturing Company employes, Cliff Works	121 75
Union Lodge, No. 291, A. Y. M.	50 00
Nicholas Thomas, school	15 00
Union School	6 00
LADIES' COMMITTEE.	
Misses Fuller, Archibald and Pierson	$274 50
Misses Halstead and Carlin	44 00
Misses Albright, Throop, and Hughes	70 57
Misses Flora and Kemmerer	104 00
Misses Barton and Kingsbury	32 36
Miss Sallie E. Diehl	19 18
Misses Hower and Chittenden	18 20
Miss Jennie Albright	57 50
Misses Bevan and Hawley	48 00
Misses Brock and Wilson	147 00
Tableaux, Washington Hall	213 58
Sociable, do	75 00
	$2750 82
From Collieries at and near Scranton, Pa., remitted by E. G. Coursen, Treasurer:—	
Luzerne Mines	312 76
Capouse do	180 36
Clark's do	160 18
Diamond do	314 25
Howell do	112 00
Oxford do	156 75
Bellevue do	579 02
Hampton do	141 22
Continental do	181 21
Jersey do	65 00
Hyde Park do	19 92
Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co.'s Mines	257 25
	2483 02
Total from Luzerne county	$5912 84

JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer, Office, No. 118 S. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia.

Other subscriptions thankfully received and duly acknowledged. Let those who have not as yet subscribed promptly respond. It

OFFICE OF THE PRESTON COAL and Improvement Company, No. 5 WILLING'S Alley, Philadelphia, June 15, 1864.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Directors of the Preston Coal and Improvement Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One half Per Cent., from the net earnings, payable on the 5th day of July next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, instant. Transfer Books close on that day, and open on the 5th day of July. Dividends due stockholders in New York and Boston will be remitted by mail or express when requested.

a jyl-eodjy10 HENRY D. MOORE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF DELEGATES from the Ward Bounty Fund Committees will be held at the District Court Room No. 2, S. E. corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, on SATURDAY EVENING Next, July 2, at 8 o'clock. A general attendance is requested. DANIEL STEINMETZ, President.

JOHN K. VALENTINE, Secretary. jy1-2t

NOTICE.—ALL CREDITORS OF the Great Central Fair will please send their accounts forthwith to the office, No. 1323 CHESNUT Street, addressed to Mr. G. A. Wood, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, having first obtained the voucher of the Chairman by whom the account was opened.

je29-4t HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION OF ONE DAY'S Labor, Income, or Revenue still daily received. Let all promptly respond. Subscriptions duly acknowledged. JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer's Office, No. 118 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. je23-7t

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD and Southwark City Passenger Railroad Company, Berks street, below Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1864.

The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company (formerly the Philadelphia and Delaware River Railroad Company), due on the 1st of July, will be paid at maturity, on presentation at the GIRARD BANK.

je25-6t E. HART, Treasurer.

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILway Company, No. 419 WALNUT Street, June 18, 1864.—The second instalment of Five Dollars on each share of the capital stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company, will be due and payable at the office of said Company on and after July 7, 1864. By order of the Board of Directors. [je18-17t] W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1864.—The Directors have declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand, clear of State and United States (3 per cent.) tax.

my3-tf J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. je7-3m

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Drs. ZACHARIE & BARNETT, Surgeon Chiropodists, No. 921 CHESNUT Street. Refer to Physicians and Surgeons of the city. je11-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1864.

The names of persons removing to or from this District will be added to or stricken from the lists of enrolment. Copies of the lists are open for public inspection, and civil officers and all citizens are invited to appear and point out errors in the lists and give such information as may aid in the correction and revision thereof. Any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the lists if he can show satisfactorily that he is not properly enrolled, on account of *Alienage, Non-residence, Over-age, Permanent Physical Disability.*

A compliance with the foregoing suggestions is earnestly solicited. WM. E. LEHMAN,

je29-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.

THE LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.

For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
my5-tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing

SWORDS,

AND OTHER

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.

SANSOM STREET HALL,

SANSOM Street, above Sixth.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1st

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ja11-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure, Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
ja2-tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trusting the crew of the British ship NONPARIEL, Smith, Master, from Liverpool, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or consignees. [jt2-9t] THOS. RICHARDSON & CO.

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $3·75.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my3-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

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THE EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
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EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

my6-tf No. 236 N. EIGHTH Street.

CLOAKS, COATS, AND MANTILLAS.— Ladies wishing to dress well and economically, will find it to their advantage to visit the Mammoth Cloak and Mantilla Emporium of Mrs. HENRY, Nos. 38 and 40 N. NINTH Street, below Arch, where are to be had all the latest Paris and London styles at prices that will ensure their immediate disposal.

N. B.—A handsome assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wrappers, Shawls, and Lace Mantillas.

ap12-3m Nos. 38 and 40 N. NINTH Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.

100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he is prepared to receive visitors, and pledges himself that no pains or expense will be spared to make his guests comfortable during their stay on the Island.

TERMS MODERATE.

JAMES J. BARR, Proprietor.

For further information, inquire at the GLOBE HOTEL, SIXTH, below Chesnut street, Philadelphia. je8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.— I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodeled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses of Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea-board.

There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.

Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.

je13-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.

je30-1m* DUBOSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

This celebrated Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, and is under the supervision of Colonel James W. Powers, with Mr. Edward Hartwell as Assistant.

Practical and experienced persons have been employed for each department, and every exertion will be made to conduct the same to the entire satisfaction of the public.

After July 1, four trains will leave Vine Street Ferry, daily; the Fast Line through in two hours, without stopping at the way stations.

A passenger car will be run from the Hotel to the Inlet every twenty minutes.

Hassler's Band, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, has been engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER,
Proprietors,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

N. B.—The Sand Bar which last year formed opposite the shore has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the best and safest on the coast. je25-1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.— The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange. GEORGE HAYDAY,

je9 tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half price.

Superior accommodations and ample room

FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

HOWLAND HOTEL.

LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY,

Will be opened for the

RECEPTION OF GUESTS,

On Wednesday, June 15.

je3-1m HOWLAND, HERBERT & CO.

LEDDY'S

HOTEL,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

NINTH and SANSOM Streets,

OPPOSITE CONTINENTAL.

The resort of Gentlemen of Refined Taste, who appreciate a Pure Beverage. je29-1m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1860.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces

English and Scotch Ale and Porter,

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.

Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.

ja28 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

NEW COMPANIES FORMING CAN BE supplied with

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS,

And every variety of Account Books and Stationery, on reasonable terms, at

WILLIAM MANN'S,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 43 S. FOURTH Street,
ap27-3m Philadelphia.

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.— ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.

Inserted without pain, by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

je4-1m No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTH

NATIONAL BANK,

No. 216 MARKET STREET,

(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000.

To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.

CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 331 Reed street.

JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.

J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 123 Market street.

S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 602 N. Thirteenth street.

WM. F. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.

GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 126 N. Third street.

J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 509 Market street.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. [illegible] Delaware Avenue.

This Bank [illegible] under the National [illegible] prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make COLLECTIONS, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.

Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.

E. S. HALL, Cashier,

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864. je30-1m

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

ja27-1y No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe2-wfm tf

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5 tf

HEWES & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 52 S. THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

fe8-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERtain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:—

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:—

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

Section 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:—

"Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant, such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

{L. S.} I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
ap27-tjA Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

FLAGS,

BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.

WM. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,

Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURER OF

FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.

Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je6-3m

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVANS & HASSALL,

MILITARY FURNISHERS,

No. 418 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.

A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my10-3m

FLAGS!

[illegible]

[illegible]

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

MUSLIN FLAGS,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Stuffs,

Halliards,

Pulleys, &c.

Wholesale and Retail, at

W. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,

my14-tf FIFTH and CHERRY Streets.

J. H. FOSTER,

AWNING MAKER,

No. 443 N. THIRD Street,

ABOVE WILLOW.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

AWNINGS,
WAGON COVERS,
FLAGS,
SAILS,
TENTS,

FANCY VERANDAHS FOR WINDOWS.

All kinds of work done promptly, and attended to personally, by

JOSEPH H. FOSTER,

No. 443 N. THIRD STREET,

ap29-3m Above Willow.

HENRY HARPER,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

No. 520 ARCH Street.

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S, E. HOWARD & CO.'S, AND REED'S PATENT WATCHES.

All kinds of Silver Ware made in the Factory adjoining the Store. je9-1m

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,

SANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

JEWELRY,

FINE SWORDS

AND [ja4-tf

MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

JOHN S. WILSON, IMPORTER AND dealer in WATCHES, Fine JEWELRY, and manufacturer of

SILVER WARE,

No. 112 N. NINTH Street, above Arch, Philadelphia.

The highest price paid for old Silver. my7 tJy12

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY,

CALL.

All business confidential. my18-3m

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL

No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

C. W. WRIGHT. F. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,

AND

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

GEORGE W. & T. VOIGT'S

GLASS WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 321 and 323 BRANCH Street.

Glassware for Hotels and Restaurants, Confectioners, Perfumers, and Druggists.

Also, the largest assortment of

GLASS SHADES

for Wax Fruit, Ferneries, Clocks, &c. Potichomania Vases and Card Receivers. je7-1m

HENRY SIMONS,

UNITED STATES NATIONAL

WAGON AND COACH WORKS,

Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,

And Factory, corner of

SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

All and every kind of

WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.

Orders promptly attended to. ja4-tf

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. ja4-tf

OPERA GLASSES AND OFFICERS' FIELD GLASSES.

Microscopes for Physicians and Students.

A very large assortment for sale by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

je4-1m No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 213 LODGE STREET.

A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand.

MATHEMATICAL DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS.

Chesterman's Metallic and Steel-tape Measures.

For sale by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

Priced and Illustrated Catalogues gratis. je4-1m

AUCTION SALES.

ORDER OF SALE.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR,

COMMENCING ON FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1.

Stoves, Ranges, Hollow-ware, large Church Bell, at 10 o'clock.

Agricultural Implements, heavy Wagons, Carts, &c., at 11 o'clock.

Furniture, Looking Glasses, Sewing Machines, Marble Mantles, Fountains, &c., at 12 o'clock.

RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT.

The sale of the Restaurant will commence on SATURDAY MORNING, July 2, at 10 o'clock precisely, and will comprise 100 Iron Tables, with marble tops, 1000 Windsor Chairs, large quantity of Crockery and Glassware, Knives and Forks, 100 sets Plated Castors.

Also, very large quantity of Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Groceries, Liquors, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

The closing sales, consisting of miscellaneous articles, will commence on SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., July 2.

Catalogues of each sale to be had at the Fair building on morning of sale.

Admission 25 cents. Season and Committee Tickets free. THOS. S. ELLIS,

je30-2t Chairman of Committee of Auctioneers.

BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM Streets.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.,

On Saturday morning next,

At 10 o'clock, comprising about

SIXTY HORSES.

Full descriptions at Sale.

Also, New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES, LIGHT WAGONS, &c.

Also, single and double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Covers, &c.

No postponement on account of weather.

Sale of Horses, &c., on Wednesday.

Carriages and Harness at private sale.

ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
Auctioneer.

[illegible]ERY,

[illegible]ARE.

AUC[illegible]

THE AUCTION SALE OF

WORKS OF ART,

DONATED TO THE

SANITARY COMMISSION

AT THE

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR,

Will take place

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 5, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

To be continued on the following evening, if necessary.

Particulars in a future advertisement.

Catalogues in a few days. je29-6t

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

For the sale of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise generally. Household Furniture, Clothing, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, China, Crockery, and Glassware, Books and Stationery, Private Libraries, &c., &c.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES will be made on consignments when desired, and all fair means will be used to obtain the best prices for the goods; but no goods will be received except such are absolutely to be sold.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-General's Office,

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY next, July 6, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States, deliverable at the Schuylkill Arsenal, the following articles, viz.:—

Hospital Tent Pins, large; } Army standard, and made
Hospital Tent Pins, small; } from seasoned white oak, or
Wall Tent Pins, large. } other good hard wood.

Canteen Webbing, 1-inch, linen or cotton. Samples required.

Samples may be seen at this office. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be given in *writing* as well as figures; the *quantity*, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and each bid must be endorsed with the name of the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
je30-5t Ass't Q. M. General, U. S. A.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20 SOUTH Street,

BALTIMORE, Md., June 29, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, or by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We —, of the County of —, State of —, do hereby guarantee that — is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Captain J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one at this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
je30-11t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENEral's Office,

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 2d of July, 1864, for

Army Wagon Covers, to be made of cotton or linen duck, standard quality, full nine ounces, or linen covered with vulcanized India rubber or gutta percha, and made water proof, per sample in this office.

Price to be stated for each kind separately.

The above articles to be of the best quality and subject to inspection.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures; quantity of each article bid for, and the shortest time required for delivery; price to include the packages and delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures will be appended to the guarantee, and the said guarantee to accompany the bid.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

For further information bidders will call at the office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, where forms for proposals will be furnished.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
je27-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16 tf

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, Constitution, and Talent, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, Self-Improvement, Management, and Training of CHILDREN, Social Adaptation, &c., day and evening, by JOHN L. CAPEN,

Phrenologist and Bookseller,

ap15-3m No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel Street.

REMOVAL. — THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 2 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. 1st

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY.

Their Operations from White House to James River—Desperate Fight of Gregg's Division at St. Mary's Church—Unprecedented Gallantry of Our Horse Batteries—Casualties—Attack Upon White House.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, June 26.—The day before General Sheridan's return to White House, he having been delayed by sending his prisoners and wounded, nearly one thousand in number, to West Point by another route, Wade Hampton, who had marched upon his right flank at a respectful distance all the way from Gordonsville, crossed the Mattapony and Pamunkey to the westward of him, and made an attempt to capture his trains at White House.

He was frustrated in this by the combined efforts of General Abercrombie, Major Robinson, of the horse artillery, and the gunboats. Hampton's forces were shelled out; but his rearguard had not gotten clear of the vicinity before it was overhauled, near Tunstall's Station, by Colonel Gregg's and Colonel Devins' Brigades of General Sheridan's advance, who charged upon and greatly hastened its movements. In this engagement, Major Bently, of the 6th New York, who behaved very gallantly, was wounded in the leg, causing amputation. The operation was successfuly performed by Dr. Rulison, Surgeon-in-Chief of Torbert's Division, and the Major is now doing well.

A Skirmish at Jones' Bridge.

Having received supplies and recruited somewhat at White House, without further molestation, General Sheridan moved his corps, with his trains, towards the James river, Devins' and Merritt's Brigades being in the advance. When near Jones' bridge, across the Chickahominy, on the 23d inst., they came upon a body of the enemy's cavalry, which they soon cleared out, with trifling losses in the 1st, 4th, 6th, and 10th New York, and 1st United States.

Battle of St. Mary's Church.

In protecting the flanks and rear of the corps trains, General Gregg moved his division towards Charles City Court House, finding and skirmishing with small bodies of the enemy. When near St. Mary's Church, on the 24th, he ascertained that a large force of infantry and cavalry were posted and intrenched a short distance in his front, and on his flank, apparently with a design to intercept his progress. From the formidable preparations made it was evident that they expected Sheridan's whole force to attack them.

In this they were soon disappointed, and, finding that Gregg was flanking their position with his two brigades, they left their works and fiercely attacked his flank and rear with a galling fire, dismounted. This attack, being expected, did not in the least confuse our gallant troops, who at once returned the fire, and, having dismounted, gave them battle. Gregg placed his led horses in the safest position he could select, and, finding he was largely outnumbered, fell back, fighting every inch of the way, till he reached an opening where his artillery could be made to tell upon the enemy's ranks, but still keeping them in such a position that they could not reply effectually with the same arm of the service.

Losses at St. Mary's Church.

This was unquestionably one of the most fiercely contested little battles which our cavalry has ever fought, and our losses were comparatively large. Only Davies' and Colonel Gregg's brigades were engaged on our side, while Hampton had a portion of Ewell's infantry to assist him. All of Gregg's communications to Sheridan were intercepted, and he could get no reinforcements.

Colonel Covode, of the 4th Pennsylvania, and son of ex-Congressman Covode, was mortally wounded and left on the field. He was shot through the body. Colonel Smith, 1st Maine, was shot through the thigh, a flesh wound, which he insisted did not hurt him so that he could not remain in command. His surgeon, however, ordered him to desist. Colonel Huey, 8th Pennsylvania, is missing. Captain W. Phillips, 1st Maine, serving on the staff of General Gregg, was killed.

Captain Montgomery was shot in the thigh; Captain Tucker, 1st Maine, in the shoulder; Captain See, 2d Pennsylvania, in the hand; Captain Ellis died of sunstroke; Captain Page, 10th New York, killed; Major Dewees, 13th Pennsylvania, missing; also Adjutant Reed, 2d Pennsylvania, and Captain Adams, signal officer. Adjutant H. M. Baldwin, 6th Ohio, killed; also Lieutenant Reed, 1st Pennsylvania. Major Cilley, 1st Maine, shot in the leg.

All behaved with the greatest bravery, and their conduct is extolled in the highest terms by General Gregg.

Randol's Battery lost eighteen men and twenty-five horses. Dennison's three men and six horses.

List of Casualties in Skirmish Near Jones' Bridge, on the Chickahominy, June 23, 1864.

Lieut Joseph S Wright, M, 1st Pa, thigh; Corporal A H Lewis, D, 1st Pa, arm; Sgt Th'n Snyder, D, 1st Pa, side; W H Delaney, D, 1st Pa, leg; Ira Ross, F, 1st Pa, arm; Samuel Reed, L, 1st Pa, shoulder; Sgt A C Elliot, I, 1st Pa, hip; Geo W Graham, C, 1st Pa, shoulder; James V Gault, E, 1st Pa, ankle; W Tare, C, 1st Pa, arm; George Miller, M, 1st Pa, both hips; Sgt Walter Lent, E, 1st Pa, thigh; George W Kline, M, 1st Pa, hand; Isaac Wolf, K, 13th Pa, knee; Frank Wheelan, D, 13th Pa, testicle; Corp L F Dickinson, E, 13th Pa, jaw; Geo Aughenbach, D, 13th Pa, shoulder and neck; M C Mahone, C, 13th Pa, hand; Mat Wallace, A, 13th Pa, arm; John Fries, I, 13th Pa, finger; D Galley, B, 13th Pa, side and back; Wm J Fox, F, 13th Pa, arm; And McMahood, C, 13th Pa, hand; John H Arbaugh, D, 4th Pa, thigh; Albert Rosencrans, B, 4th Pa, arm; Corp Frederick L Gouches, G, 4th Pa, cheek and nose; Corp Daniel F Dick, D, 4th Pa, arm; Sgt James Rankin, B, 4th Pa, leg fractured; Corporal William McClure, A, 4th Pa, thigh; David Richards, D, 4th Pa, arm; W B McElroy, B, 4th Pa, shoulder; R J Smith, B, 4th Pa, leg; J M McCurdy, D, 4th Pa, thigh; W D Blackburn, D, 4th Pa, arm; Sergt-Maj E B Dalzel, 4th Pa, eye and forehead; Lieut W Herrind, M, 4th Pa, arm and leg; Capt Alfred Dart, Jr, M, 4th Pa, thigh; F Battle, L, 4th Pa, leg; J McMillan, H, 4th Pa, leg, amp; Chas Schaffer, B, 4th Pa, neck; G Wilson, I, 4th Pa, thigh; John Dugan, E, 4th Pa, head; James B Gorman, G, 2d Pa, arm; James E Gibson, B, 2d Pa, arm; John Keizer, D, 2d Pa, elbow; Sylvester McMillin, I, 2d Pa, neck; Corporal Lewis Maury, E, 2d Pa, arm; R D Pierce, L, 2d Pa, both cheeks; D. Bates, L, 2d Pa, leg; Thos Jenkins, L, 2d Pa, arm; Henry O'Dail, L, 2d Pa, shoulder; Eph Bartholomew, F, 2d Pa, shoulder; Sergeant W C Frem, D, 2d Pa, neck; Hiram Rupert, M, 2d Pa, knee; Captain Clement R Lee, 2d Pa, hand; W H Colley, A, 2d Pa, arm; Jacob Fritz, D, 2d Pa, hand; Corporal Ervin A Eisenhart, M, 8th Pa, both ankles; John W Richards, F, 8th Pa, arm; George M McIntyre, G, 8th Pa, arm; E L Wise, G, 8th Pa, arm; W C Gillespie, G, 8th Pa, thigh; J Smith, G, 8th Pa, back and chest; Corp A E Welf, G, 8th Pa, side and back; W Miller, B, 8th Pa, second and fourth fingers; Sgt J B Courtney, F, 8th Pa, leg; Corp L A Eichert, M, 8th Pa, foot amputated; John Johnson, H, 8th Pa, hip; Geo A Smith, M, 16th Pa, shoulder; Corp H Smith, D, 16th Pa, arm; Peter French, D, 16th Pa, side and neck; John Philighast, D, 16th Pa, leg; Sgt Monroe Rosem, G, 16th Pa, shoulder; Amos Adick, C, 16th Pa, foot; Corp H Smith, B, 16th Pa, arm; E P French, D, 16th Pa, neck, severely; Robert Totten, A, 1st Pa, leg; John Hills, E, 13th Ohio, arm; Corp Saml Ultimus, L, 67th Pa, arm.

THE FIGHT AT LAFAYETTE.

A Copy of Pillow's Letter to Col. Watkins.

FEDERAL LOSS ONLY FOUR KILLED AND TEN WOUNDED.

The statement that Colonel Watkins lost fifty killed and as many wounded, published in yesterday's paper, was an exaggeration. We are happy to make the correction. The Federal loss was only four killed and ten wounded, while the Rebel loss was three hundred killed and wounded, instead of one hundred and seventy-five as first reported.

A copy of General Gideon J. Pillow's demand for the surrender of Colonel Watkins, with his command:—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, LAFAYETTE, Ga., June 24—To the Commanding Officer of the United States forces at this Post—Sir:—To save the unnecessary shedding of blood, I demand the immediate surrender of this post and your forces. I have sufficient force to take the place and intend to do it, and shall resort to the torch, in addition to shot and shell, to drive you from your present position.

Respectfully,

Brig.-Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW, Commanding.

This vain, conceited wretch did not take Lafayette. His failure was most disgraceful, and when the Rebel authorities ascertain the small force which held his three thousand in check for more than three hours, his disgrace will be final and complete. His family influence and imputed [illegible] by that of the Rev. Dr. Bishop Polk, [illegible] has kept him in some sort of influence [illegible] to this time, but Croxton and Watkins have [illegible] an extinguisher on his torch.—*Chattanooga* [illegible]

—A very fatal type of diptheria is prevailing in Canterbury, Conn.

—A Great National [illegible] Fair is to be held in Boston in November next.

—Praed's works are to appear [illegible] two volumes, edited by his sister, Lady Young, and his nephew, Sir George Young.

—Two thousand eight hundred and [illegible] persons have been saved from death by shipwreck on the British coast by what is called [illegible] mortar and rocket apparatus.

—The anti-slavery celebration on the Fourth of July, which has annually occurred at Framingham, Massachusetts, will be omitted this year.

—The Pacific Methodist College in California is flourishing. It was established by the Methodist Church South, and is situated at Lacaville, Solano county.

FROM GENERAL HUNTER'S COMMAND.

REBEL FORCES SENT TO INTERCEPT HIM—HIS SUPPLIES TURNED BACK—WHY HE ABANDONED THE SIEGE OF LYNCHBURG.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., June 20.—Arriving here on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, and learning that a large train of wagons, escorted by several thousand troops, would start at 6 o'clock for Staunton, with supplies of provisions and ammunition for Generals Hunter's and Crook's command, I determined to accompany it.

Late in the afternoon of the next day we were ordered to return to Martinsburg, where, upon our arrival, I heard that the expedition had been turned back because Hunter and Crook had arrived at Lewisburg. It was said that the general had not been whipped, but only repulsed before Lynchburg, and that they could have taken the place the next day, but their ammunition was getting very scarce, and Ewell, and Breckinridge, and McCausland were all aiming for points to cut them off.

I have no comments to make. Time will show the truth respecting all matters, the Hunter and Crook expedition included. The supplies which were to have gone to the command through the valley, will now be sent via Parkersburg to Charleston, where General Hunter has already ordered his headquarters to be prepared.

Joe Johnston's Army.

There are four corps in General Joe Johnston's army, now opposing Sherman. Hardee's Corps is composed of Cheatham's, Cleburne's, Walker's, and Bates' Divisions; Hood's Corps, of Stevenson's, Stewart's, and Hindman's Divisions; Polk's Corps, of Loring's and French's Divisions, and another of different commands; and Wheeler's Cavalry Corps consists of the divisions of Kelly, Jackson, and Martin.

There are also two independent cavalry divisions, respectively commanded by Roddy and Lee, which act in concert with Wheeler in the field, though distinct in their organizations. The Georgia Infantry, or "Governor Brown's pets," as they are called, are said to number between ten and fifteen thousand; they are principally employed in erecting breastworks, and as yet have done but little fighting. The other corps are each said to be about twenty thousand strong.

The Rebel cavalry have not, until recently, effected much harm to our rear. The burning of the bridge at Tilton and the destruction of the trains there, and Wharton's dash last week, have been the only damage since the burning of the mule train at Cassville. General Sherman has issued an order in relation to the punishment of guerillas, bushwackers, and murderers, which will fully meet the requirements of the situation.—*Louisville Journal.*

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—A party with the principles of Garibaldi is forming in the Italian Chambers.

—The corporation of Manchester now supplies high-pressure water-power to the buildings in that town, and this pressure, feeding numerous turbines (a particular kind of water wheel), actually supplies wind to the church organs, turns engines and fans, works hoists and cranes, and in some hotels does all the lifting of the establishment.

—The article known in commerce as jute, which has been once fully described in this gossip, is now used in the manufacture of fine goods, such as ladies' dresses, cravats, trowserings, and other articles of dress. It costs but about five cents a pound, and when properly bleached and prepared, is as handsome as cotton.

—Lord Palmerston, in a late speech, rebuked severely those British merchants who carried on a contraband trade with the Rebels in China, and sent home to their friends "high flown panegyrics" of their customers. He might, with much greater propriety, have referred to the contrabandists who are doing the same thing for the Rebels in the Southern States.

—A substitute broker enticed a foolish young fellow from Boston to Concord, New Hampshire, the other day, where he induced him to consent to go as a substitute for $100, with the promise that as soon as he was enlisted "he should marry a beautiful young lady who was worth $10,000." The surgeon questioned him and detected the fraud, and about that time the broker was missing.

—Francis C. Spencer, who murdered Richard Tinker, Warden of the Maine State Prison, on the 14th of May, 1863, was executed on the 24th instant, at Thomaston. This is the first enforcement of the death penalty in Maine since 1832. There are eleven other persons under the death sentence, but whether any of them will suffer depends upon the will of the Governor.

—The Royal Dublin Society, of which we hear but little in this country, is more than a hundred years old, and is an agricultural, botanical, statistical, zoological, geological, mineralogical, artistical, and all sorts of a society. It is managed by subscribers, who are liberal without being learned, give very small salaries to the scientific men they employ, and make all the show and take all the honors to themselves. It is, in fact, a mutual admiration society, as some of our own most pretentious societies are, and about as useful.

—One day last week a man laboring under aberration of mind was taken from the Rochester depot of the Central Railroad and sent to the Lunatic Asylum of Monroe county, where he still remains. It was supposed that he had escaped from some other asylum. He had in his possession a railroad check, No. 712, from New York to Chicago; but no baggage to correspond has been found. He gives his name as Edward Williams, but his shirts are marked "Anson Rogers."

—Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood, or rather the cause of the circulation, is beginning to be disputed; for blushing, sudden paleness of the face, flushings and chilliness of the body, frequently occur without any disturbance or modification of the heart's action. The steady movement of the blood in the capillaries, the circulation through the liver without the intervention of any propulsive force, the fact that after death the arteries are usually found empty, among other things, cannot be accounted for on the hypothesis that the heart is the sole mover of the blood. The new theory is that the action is a chemical one.

—In the Supreme Court at Salem, Massachusetts, last week, an action was brought in behalf of Wm. H. Lovett, a little boy ten years of age, against the Salem and South Danvers Railroad Company. The plaintiff and another lad got on the rear of a horse-car one evening for a ride, and were told by the conductor to get off and go on front, which they did; but after riding a short distance the driver ordered them off, and the plaintiff says put his hand or foot against him. The car was not stopped, and the lad in jumping off lost his balance and fell under the car. A wheel passed over his right arm and the limb had to be amputated. The jury returned a verdict of $2000 for the plaintiff.

—Apparently ingenious "dodges" to escape the draft do not succeed in Massachusetts. The other day a young man in Chicopee had all his front teeth extracted, although they were perfectly sound. He was drafted after all. In Amesbury, one Morse, who was drafted in July, 1863, had eight teeth extracted to secure exemption, which he obtained; but the facts becoming known to the Provost Marshal a few days since, Morse was arrested, held to service, and assigned to the artillery, without the privilege of paying commutation or furnishing a substitute. He was sent to Galloup's Island on Tuesday. The Springfield *Republican* says a foolish conscript in Dalton cut off the index finger of his right hand after he was drafted, supposing he would be exempted for it. But when he came to visit the Board of Enrolment he was accepted and sent to camp.

—Dr. Chapman, of whose discoveries in the practice of medicine we have several times spoken, has published another valuable work on functional diseases and the treatment of them by heat and cold. Among his applications of the principle are those in cases of headaches, vertigo, mental aberration, cerebral conditions affected by the circulation, pleurisy, bronchitis, and hæmatopsis. Functional derangements of the stomach are also cured by the application of ice along the back. So, too, obstinate and long-continued constipation of the bowels yields to the influence of cold upon the lumbar and lower dorsal region. Epilepsy and paralysis have again and again yielded to Dr. Chapman, who seems to have discovered in the nerves and their ganglia on each side of the spinal column the most valuable and potent influences in the human frame. His views are philosophical, and will readily be adopted by those who lean that way themselves.

—Frank Smedley, the author whose recent death has been announced in the foreign papers, was a remarkable instance of the triumph of mental vigor over bodily infirmity. From his infancy he was afflicted with the most distressing deformity—natural malformation to such an extent that he could neither walk nor ride, nor indulge in any active exercise whatsoever. In ordinary cases such grievous affliction would have deterred the sufferer from any attempt at making either a name or a position; but by an exercise of the will, Mr. Smedley triumphed over the trammels which nature had put on him from his birth, acquired a liberal education, became a practised and forcible writer, and won his way to a good place in literature.

By a curious antithesis to his normal invalid condition, the whole bent of his taste was in the direction of manly power, feats of physical [illegible], bold action, and daring enterprise. Mr. [illegible] not only never was on a horse's back in [illegible], but never even saw a race or a race-[illegible] from reading, conversing, and the [illegible] imagination and a singular skill [illegible] descriptive facts he gathered [illegible] favored people, he wrote [illegible] Derby that has ever appeared.

THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.

AUCTION SALE THIS MORNING

THE ATTENDANCE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The first of the auction sales at the Great Central Fair took place this morning. The sales were confined to the Stove and Hollowware, the Machinery and the Agricultural Implements, and Furniture Departments. The attendance was small, and but moderate prices were obtained.

The Prices.

At ten o'clock, Mr. T. S. Ellis, auctioneer, mounted a stand erected in the Hollow-ware Department, and commenced the order of the sale for the day. He stated that the sales would be for cash, without reserve or limitation. It was also expected that the goods purchased at the morning sale would be removed during the afternoon.

The first articles disposed of were lot No. 2, consisting of a United States complete stove, eight inches, with pot, kettle, spider, and long-pan. This lot was valued at nineteen dollars, but was finally knocked down to Mr. J. S. Clark at the price of fourteen dollars and a half. Lots Nos. 1 and 2 constituted the remains of the stoves contributed by Stuart & Peterson, the first lot, however, having been disposed of after the catalogue had been made out.

Mr. C. Williams' contributions were next put up, and were disposed of to the donor at the following named prices:—

Lot No. 3. One 10-inch gas-burner parlor stove, valued at $18, brought $12.

Lot No. 4. One 12-inch gas-burner parlor stove, valued at $20, brought $15.

Lot No. 5. One large double oven cooking range, valued at $60, brought $40.

Lot No. 6. One 24-inch M. I and Collins' patent ventilator, valued at $40, brought $30.

Lot No. 7. One No. 4 Culver pattern hot-air furnace, valued at $130, brought $100.

Lot No. 15, consisting of one large double-over hotel range, contributed by D. McIlvaine, Esq., valued at $115, brought $65. It was purchased by Mr. Rand.

Chase, Sharpe & Thompson's lot, No. 17, consisting of one four-oven hotel kitchen and canopy, two boilers and stewholes, was the subject of much competition when offered for sale.

This range, it will be remembered, was used in the kitchen of the Fair, and has cooked over six thousand meals per day, together with supplying at times the demands of the Penn Kitchen. The range was sold independent of the setting and the stack.

It is valued at one thousand dollars, and started at the low figure of two hundred dollars. After considerable bidding, it was finally knocked down to the donors for the sum of $460.

The sale of some one hundred other lots, consisting of parlor gas-burning and other stoves succeeded the disposition of the mammoth range, all of which brought but moderate prices.

The Machinery and Agricultural Department.

was afterwards visited, and the goods remaining on hand disposed of.

To-morrow Morning,

at 10 o'clock, the stock of the Refreshment Department will be put under the hammer. Among these goods are comprised 1200 chairs, 100 marble-top tables, 100 sets of castors, together with plates, cups, saucers, &c., without number. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the miscellaneous goods will be disposed of.

Bids

for the lumber of the Fair will not be opened until five o'clock this afternoon. This delay has been made in order to allow the Government to send in its bids.

A Failure.

We regret that a few members of the committee should have insisted at their meeting yesterday afternoon upon charging an admission fee of twenty-five cents to the non-holders of tickets attending the sale to-day.

If even a tithe of the beauty of the Fair yet remained, there might be some plausible excuse for such an act. But when Union avenue, the Horticultural Department, and other galleries of lower rate, have been robbed, even to the walls, of all their decorations, we cannot conceive what evil the Committee could have had in view other than that of reducing the proceeds of the sale to an amount much less than that which might have been realized had the doors of the Fair been thrown open to the public at large. Hence the small attendance this morning.

We trust that on the occasion of to-morrow's sales this mistake will be remedied. If there are any so poor in our midst as to be obliged to avail themselves of this means of viewing the interior of the Fair building, in all conscience sake let the Committee be liberal enough to encourage them, and more than this, to give them a hearty welcome.

The Art Gallery

yet remains open. The auction sale, however, takes place on Tuesday evening, July 5, at eight o'clock. There was a large attendance at the Gallery this morning.

THE BLACK BISHOP.

We have already alluded to the consecration in England of the Rev. Samuel Crowther, a negro, as Bishop of Niger. The following incidents of his career are furnished by the English papers:—

"His original name was Adjai, and his family lived at Ochugu, in the Yorubu country, one hundred miles inland from the Bight of Benin. In 1821 he was carried off by the Eyo Mahomctans, was exchanged for a horse, was again exchanged at Dahdah, and cruelly treated; was then again sold as a slave for some tobacco, was captured by an English ship-of-war, and landed at Sierra Leone in 1822. He was baptized in 1825, taking the names of the Evangelical vicar of Christ Church, Newgate street, Samuel Crowther. In 1829 he married Asano, a native girl, who had been taught in the same school with him. He was then for some years schoolmaster of Regent's Town, and subsequently accompanied the first Niger expedition. Arrived in England, he was sent to the Church Missionary College, Islington, and was ordained by the Bishop of London. In 1854 he accompanied the second Niger expedition, of which he has written a very able account. He has since been an active clergyman at Akessa, and has translated the Bible into Yorubu, and has undertaken various other literary works of a religious character for the benefit of his African brethren. The new bishop is a strong evangelical, but has not mixed himself up with doctrinal controversy."

THE SKULL OF CONFUCIUS MOUNTED IN GOLD.—With the late Lord Elgin's collection of Chinese curiosities and works of art, this singular relic is to be seen at the salesroom of Messrs. Christie and Manson. Whether it be the real skull of the celebrated philosopher and moralist of the Celestials or not, it is converted into a very ornamental object by the clever design and workmanship of the Chinese. The strange looking object is mounted in pure gold, on a casket or box, which rests upon a triangular stand of gold elaborately chased with the Chinese conventional clouds and some very good scroll work, with a rude kind of cherubim at each angle; its weight altogether 77oz. 9dwts. It may be remembered in the Chinese Court of the Great Exhibition of 1862, and was taken amongst the lot at the Summer Palace at Pekin, by one of Kane's Cavalry. The cover is of gold, and ornamented with the same work, studded with a few jewels. Mr. Warren suggests that the ornament of the clouds is intended to represent the region to which the soul has flown, and is there guarded by the celestial dragons. As to this skull being a veritable relic, we fear the evidence is against it; it is so small, that unless the quality of Confucius' brain had something superexcellent, it could not have contained a sufficient brain [illegible] collection to represent the quantum of so great a mind. The writer can only say that taking his own hat as the standard of an inferior organization, he found that the skull did not fill it by fully seven eighths of an inch in the long, and a half inch in the small diameter.

—A tornado and hail storm, with a track half a mile wide, wrought destruction with the crops in Bethel, Maine, last week. Many farmers lost every growing thing.

—The Pope's censor has added a large number of new works to the list of the expurgated. Among them we notice "The Life and Works of Swedenborg."

—An original manuscript, in the handwriting of Madame de Maintenon, has recently been discovered at Caen, containing rules for the government of the celebrated institution of St. Cyr.

—The earliest miniatures in existence in manuscript books are in the form of small, square drawings let into the text without ornamental adjuncts.

—Drowned persons should, as soon as taken from the water, be placed on their faces with one of the arms under the forehead, in which position the water will more readily escape from the mouth, and the tongue will fall forward, keeping the windpipe free.

—English words are creeping gradually into the German language. At Hamburg there has just appeared, "Essays, wissenschaftlichen und literarischen Inhalts, von H. H[illegible], England: aus dem Englischen von B. Althaus." We recently noticed that "stationery" had also been adopted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 70½. Noon, 81. One P. M., 82½. Wind S. S. W.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT—LIST OF GRADUATES.—Musical Fund Hall was crowded by a large audience this morning, on the occasion of the annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania. The audience was composed principally of ladies. The following is the order of exercises, together with a list of the graduates, and the names of those upon whom the prizes were conferred:—

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MUSIC.

PRAYER BY DR. GOODWIN.

MUSIC BY HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA.

Greek Salutatory, - - - Franklin D. Castle.

MUSIC.

Oration—"Portuguese Navigators," - George Oakman.

Oration—"Ambition," - - - Francis Heyl.

MUSIC.

Oration—"Time," - - - R. Somers Hayes.

Oration—"Cromwell no Hypocrite," - C. Rene Gregory.

MUSIC.

Oration—"Theology of Homer," - De Benneville K. Ludwig.

Oration—"Science and Religion," - Charles E. Morgan, Jr.

MUSIC.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following members of the Senior class:—

James Bayard,	A. Haller Gross,
Alexander D. Campbell,	Alfred L. Harrison,
Franklin D. Castle,	R. Somers Hayes,
Henry C. Chapman,	Francis Heyl,
Charles F. Colwell,	De Benneville K. Ludwig,
William J. Fishes,	Charles E. Morgan, Jr.,
Washington H. Gilpin,	George Oakman,
Charles Gilpin, Jr.,	Robert J. S. Steen,
C. Rene Gregory,	Howard Wood.

The Degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on

William F. Coleman.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following graduates of three years' standing:—

William M. Bayard,	Charles J. Little,
John C. Carpenter,	John A. McArthur,
William W. Craig,	Henry Mollet,
Levi Dickson, Jr.,	Frank W. Paul,
Richard H. Douglass,	S. Greenough Platt,
Eugene Du Pont,	James Rawle,
John Forbes,	Charles A. Schaeffer,
Charles W. Gumbes,	William S. Steen,
Chester D. Hartranft,	Samuel Warner, Jr.,
Edward J. Heyl,	George W. Wannamacher,
Martin P. Jones,	William W. Wurts,
G. Bedell Keen,	

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on

John Bellanger Cox,	James M. Paul,
Treadwell Cleveland,	Robert Ritchie, Jr.
Amos H. Mylin,	

The degree of Bachelor of Arts *ad eundem* was conferred on

Rev. Asahel Cook, Jr.

MUSIC.

Valedictory Oration, - - - Howard Wood.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZES.

1. For the best essay in the Department of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, to Edward T. Bartlett, Junior Class. Subject, "Philosophy of Materialism."
2. For the best examination in Demosthenes on the Crown, read extra, to Franklin D. Castle, Senior Class.
3. For the best English Essays—Subject, "Scholarship Progressive"—to Franklin D. Castle, of the Senior Class, and Robert E. Thompson, of the Junior Class. Subject, "Ultima Thule."
4. For superiority in declamation, to Clement C. Dickey, Sophomore, and William A. Lamberton, Freshman.
5. The Henry Reed prize was awarded to Franklin D. Castle. Subject, "Incentives to Literary Labor."

The benediction was then pronounced by Dr. Goodman.

Hassler's Band then closed the exercises with some splendid music, after which the vast audience separated. The speakers received with great applause throughout.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The steamer *New Jersey Hero* arrived at Race street wharf yesterday afternoon, with 188 wounded soldiers on board, direct from City Point, Va. Many of the soldiers were minus a leg or an arm, while some few were suffering from fevers, &c. We give a list of those belonging to Pennsylvania and New Jersey Regiments.

John Denny, 77th Pa	Peter Black, 2d Pa Art
Sgt Chas Scott, 141st Pa	John Lees, 184th Pa Art
Jas McClain, 155th Pa	Corp Geo Murphey, 11th N J
John Alll, 16th Pa	A Lamberson, 4th Pa
Sgt H Fitzsimmons, 2d Pa Res died	Sgt John E Biracy, 3d Del
	Thos Beurns, 6th N J
Michael Miles, 21st Pa	Jos M Caspin, 2d Pa
Michael H Price, 184th Pa	Sgt Ed Miller, 5th N J
Hulet Smith, 184th Pa	John Williams, 5th N J
Sgt A Brady, 183d Pa	Wm Christ, 55th Pa
Jas Bulger, 164th Pa	Sgt J W Walters, 141st Pa
John Babbitt, 10th Pa	Corp Danl Rush, 50th Pa
Sgt Jas Cook, 2d Pa	A Sites, 11th Pa
J Renshaw, 2d Pa	N Burnett, 1st Pa
John Perry, 116th Pa	F Cole, 141st Pa
Corp J Whitehead, 187th Pa	C Harr, 140th Pa
M W Leonard, 8th N J	Sgt G Montgomery, 53d Pa
Wm Foslet, 9th N J	F M Glan, 140th Pa
Capt S Hickey, 58th Pa	

Those who died on the way up were Sergeant Henry Fitzsimmons, Company G, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, Frank Johnson, Company C, 163d New York, and Ransom Dodge, Company F, 1st Maine.

RECEPTION.—The 58th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which arrived in this city at an early hour last evening, will have a reception this afternoon at two o'clock.

The Henry Guards, Captain Spear, will participate in the reception. The procession will form at the Saloon about 3 o'clock, and proceed to Front Street, thence to Second street, thence to Walnut, thence to Broad, thence to Chesnut, thence to Fifth, thence to Race, thence to National Guards' Hall, where they will be received by the City Councils, and afterwards dismissed.

This regiment has re-enlisted for three years, and on this account have received a furlough of thirty-five days. They re-enlisted in January, but their services could not be dispensed with for a day at that time. When the regiment, under the command of the late gallant Colonel J. Richter Jones, left this city, in February, 1862, it numbered 960 men, and returned yesterday with but 243.

The following is a list of the officers who return with the regiment:—Robert C. Redman, Co. D, in command of regiment; Captain Cecil Clay, acting Major; Adjutant, Morgan Carr; Surgeon, H. C. Christy; Assistant Surgeon, P. A. Nichols; Captains Daniel F. Linn and Julius A. Hoskins; Lieutenants Clay, Burham, Johnson, Burningham, Collins, Kinsman, and Wood.

BOUNTY TO SUBSTITUTES.—The resolution authorizing the Bounty Fund Commissioners to pay a bounty to each man furnished by a citizen as a substitute, provided such substitute be credited to Philadelphia, was called up in Councils yesterday; and Mr. Miller offered an additional one, which authorizes the Commissioners to pay a bounty of $100 to men of one year, $200 to men of two years, and $300 to men of three years. This was introduced, as Mr. Miller stated, to meet the case, should Congress pass finally the bill now before it, authorizing calls for one, two, and three years. The ordinance was adopted. At the same time, an ordinance passed Common Council creating a loan of three millions for the payment of bounties.

DISORDERLY YOUTHS.—For some time past a gang of small boys, whose ages range from ten to fourteen years, have been in the habit of grabbing handkerchiefs from the hands of passengers while passing along in the cars. Yesterday an excursion train passed through Manayunk, when these lads succeeded in relieving a number of children of their handkerchiefs while waving them from the windows. The object of the young offenders is to secure what money may be tied up in the corners. The police arrested fourteen of the gang, and they were held to answer.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.—A woman residing at Sixteenth and Jones streets, was arrested yesterday upon complaint of her neighbors, charged with cruelty to her little daughter. It is alleged that she kept the little girl confined in a garret, and refused to give her half enough to eat. The child when rescued was so weak as not to be able to stand. The unnatural mother was held for a further hearing.

BUILDING PERMITS.—The following will exhibit the number of permits issued by the Building Inspectors for the month of June:—Dwellings, 3-story, 69; 2-story, 44; 1-story, 7—total, 120; bakehouse, 1; church, 1; coach-houses, 2; dye-houses, 2; factories, 10; engines, 2; hall, 1; ice-house, 1; offices, 2; shops, 12; school-house, 1; sheds, 2; storehouses, 2; stables, 10; stores, 5—total, 174; alterations and additions, 224.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.—A resolution passed Common Council yesterday, requesting the Committee on Law to report to Councils an ordinance supplementary to an ordinance "regulating Passenger Railways," fixing the annual license of each car in advance of the sum now paid, equivalent to one cent per each passenger carried during the year 1863.

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF GAS.—The City Solicitor is of the opinion that the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works have a right to increase the price of gas without the consent of City Councils.

DIRECTORS OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—Six Directors of Girard College were elected by Councils yesterday afternoon. Select Branch elected Augustus Heaton, Chas. E. Lex, and R. L. Gill. Common Branch selected Jas. W. Boswell, Henry Simmons, and Dr. Henry Smith.

VIOLATING AN ORDINANCE.—Hotel-keepers and others do not seem to be aware that it is contrary to law to place water troughs on the footway. Yesterday High Constable Barton fined several hotel-keepers for this offence.

LOCATED.—The Independence Steam Fire Engine was located by Councils yesterday, over the veto of the Mayor. The bill locating the Spring Garden Engine Company was lost.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, &c,
Matches and Blacking.
No. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
(First street above Second, between Market and Chesnut)
my26-2m PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH.
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to grease—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three.*
Then having Health, Wealth and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. je3-1m

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
Yes, a positive cure for
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours." Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.
NO EXPOSURE, NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.
Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been gorged with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, at once try the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
Sent by mail in a plain envelope.
Price, male packages, $2. Female, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS, SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES
Is offered the public as a positive cure.
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take then of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that for which you may repent in after years.
DO NOT DESPAIR!
Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of Mercury.
FEMALES! FEMALES!!
In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICE most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.
Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is, in cases of Syphilis, used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.
The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the U. S. Hospitals, thus restoring to health many of our brave soldiers.
From the Baltimore "Sun."
WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES:—
"FORT HOSPITAL, FORT MARSHALL, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 20, 1864.
"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used '*The Samaritan Remedies*' for Venereal Disease in its most customary forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and property, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, I recommend them strongly.
"ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant Surgeon 5th New York Vols."
Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.
Sold by S. C. UPHAM,
No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street.
DESMOND & CO.,
je4-1m No. 915 RACE Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!
Four trains daily to Atlantic City.
On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—
Mail, 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached, 9·15 A. M.
Express (through in 2 hours) 2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 4·15 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 5·30 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC.
Accommodation (Atlantic) 5·46 A. M.
Express, 7·08 A. M.
Freight, 11·50 A. M.
Mail, 4·48 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6·22 A. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2·00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $3·00.
EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS.
Leave Vine street 10·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield 1·45 P. M. and 2·45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7 30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic 4·48 P. M.
je30-tf JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.
The bar which was made last year has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the most delightful on the coast.
FOURTH OF JULY AT ATLANTIC.
Excursion Tickets sold on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of July, will be good to return on any train on or before the 5th.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—Commencing MONDAY, June 20, 1864, from WALNUT Street Wharf.
FOR CAPE MAY,
At 6 and 10 A. M. and at 4·30 P. M.
For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro, at 6, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 4·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 6 and 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Cape May at 6 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·10 P. M.
Millville at 7 40 A. M., and 1·37 and 6·50 P. M.
Salem at 6 A. M. and 1·15 P. M.
Bridgeton at 6·15 A. M., 1·30 P. M.
Glassboro at 7·10 and 8·35 A. M., 2·23, 3·00 and 7·50 P. M.
Woodbury at 7, 7·40 and 8·54 A. M., and 2 50, 3·29, 5·05 and 8·12 P. M.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
Office No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. *Heavy Articles* taken by 6 A. M. lines only, and must be sent to the office the evening previous. Perishable articles by this line must be sent before 5½ A. M. A special messenger accompanies each train.
my31 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the new Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
9·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown
10·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
2 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
2·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown
5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Bethlehem at 6·30 A. M., 9·30 A. M., and 6 07 P. M.
Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3·45 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Lansdale at 6 A. M.
Fort Washington at 11·25 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
[illegible] Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.
je13 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, July 2d.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, July 9th.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 16th.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency:—
First Cabin ....$80·00 Steerage ....$35·00
First Cabin to London 85·00 Steerage to London ..... 34·00
First Cabin to Paris ... 95·00 Steerage to Paris ...... 40·00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90·00 Steerage to Hamburg .. 37·00
Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steam-Ship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from First Wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, June 25, 1864.
The steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, July 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and the steamship NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja4-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M. and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1864, until further notice
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3 10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and the 3¼ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill, 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7·50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 9 P. M.
The 7½ train up will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk, and Conshohocken only.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 6¼, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.
my31 H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.
Leave West Chester, from the Depot, on East MARKET Street, 6·20 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M.
The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.
ja4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1864.
THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
Equipments and facilities for the safe, speedy, and comfortable transportation of passengers, unsurpassed by any route in the country.
Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets as follows:—
Mail Train at .... 7·25 A. M.
Fast Line at .... 11·25 A. M.
Through Express at .... 10·30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at .... 10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at .... 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at .... 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Train at .... 4·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation (leaves West Phila.), at 6·00 P. M.
Through Passengers by the Fast Line reach Altoona for supper, where will be found excellent accommodations for the night at the Logan House, and in the morning may take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, each of which makes connections at Pittsburg for all points. A daylight view is thus afforded of the entire line and its magnificent scenery.
The Through Express Train runs daily; all the other trains daily, except Sundays.
FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains on all diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad. Through Tickets to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and baggage checked through.
INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Blairsville intersection with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.
EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Cresson, at 10·45 A. M., with a train on the road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 8·45 P. M.
HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH ROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and Through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7·55 P. M. and 8·40 A. M.
TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Tyrone with a train for Sandy Ridge and Philipsburg, and by Bald Eagle Valley Railroad for Port Matilda, Milesburg, and Bellefonte.
HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 6·56 A. M.
NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.
For Sunbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, passengers taking the Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and the Through Express at 10·30 P. M., daily except Sundays, go directly through, without change of cars between Philadelphia and Williamsport.
For YORK, HANOVER, and GETTYSBURG, the trains leaving at 8 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connect at Columbia with trains on the Northern Central Railroad.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and Through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.
WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.
The trains leaving at 7·25 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connect at Downingtown with train on this road to Waynesburg and all intermediate stations.
For further information apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
For 1, 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, at very low rates, for the accommodation of persons living out of town, or located on or near the line of the road.
COUPON TICKETS.
For 26 trips between any two points, at about two cents per mile. These tickets are intended for the use of families traveling frequently, and are of great advantage to persons making occasional trips.
SCHOOL TICKETS.
For one or three months, for the use of scholars attending school in the city.
WESTERN EMIGRATION.
An Emigrant Accommodation train leaves No. 137 Dock street daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M., offering a comfortable mode of travel to families going West, at one-half the usual rate of fare. Particular attention is paid to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggage forwarded by the same train with passengers.
For full information, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent,
No. 137 DOCK Street.
MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.
An agent of this reliable Express Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, and take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Baggage will be called for promptly when orders are left at the Passenger Depot, Eleventh and Market streets. The traveling public are assured that *it is entirely responsible.*
FREIGHTS.
By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any point on the navigable waters of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.
The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agents of the Company:—
S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., of Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.
CLARK & CO., Chicago.
LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.
WILLIAM BROWN, No. 80 North street, Baltimore, Agent Northern Central Railway.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.
NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 3·12 A. M. (Night), and 6·45 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7·30 P. M., will hereafter be run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let out any passengers between said cities.
The 10 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11·50 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York.
ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M. and 12·30 midnight, and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., for New York.
And leave New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ja5-tf WM. A. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD 1864.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.
It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.
It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium (175 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Mail Train leaves .... 8·00 A. M.
Express Train leaves .... 10·30 P. M.
Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.
For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of Eleventh and Market streets.
And for Freight business, of the Company's Agents:—
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Sixteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS,
ja5-tf General Manager, Williamsport.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD.			LEAVE WESTWARD.		
STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6·20	2·25	Philadelphia	8·00	4·30
West Grove	6·57	2·52	West Chester	7·4	4·45
Avondale	7·04	4·01	W. C. Junction	9·09	5·41
Kennett	7·20	4·17	Concord	9·18	5·49
Chadd's Ford	7·42	4·41	Chadd's Ford	9·41	6·14
Concord	8·00	5·00	Kennett	10·05	6·37
W. C. Junction	8·13	5·15	Avondale	10·21	6·44
Philadelphia	9·23	6·26	West Grove	10·29	7·02
West Chester	9·22	6·10	Oxford	11·00	7·30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.
Passengers go through without change of cars.
ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Running time of Trains, commencing FRIDAY, January 1, 1864:—
From Walnut Street Wharf at 9 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., freight 12 M. Returning, leave Salem at 6 A. M., 8·05 A. M., 1·10 P. M. Freight daily each way. Apply to
MORTON MILLS, Agent,
Second Covered Pier above WALNUT Street.
S. DELAWARE Avenue.
ja4-tf J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
Will leave as follows, viz:—
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 2d Class Ticket
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express
[illegible]
For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 3 P. M.
For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, 5 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, and Pemberton, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30, 5 and 6 P. M. The 3·30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly and Burlington, at 7 P. M.
Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale and Tacony, at 9·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
[illegible]
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7·15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3·30 P. M.
For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, at 5 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, at 9 A. M., 5, 6·45 and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. line runs to Bristol.
For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train run from the Depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 Walnut street.
June 20, 1864. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE
From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1, North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passengers) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW York and all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.
Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.
[illegible]
When stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Forty street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 208 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja5-tf Pier No. 1, North River, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after SUNDAY, June 19, 1864, Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for Baltimore at 4·30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 2·30 and 11·00 P. M.
[illegible]
FROM BALTIMORE.
[illegible]
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
[illegible]
READING ACCOMMODATION.
[illegible]
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
[illegible]
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
[illegible]
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
[illegible]
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
[illegible]
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
[illegible]
MILEAGE TICKETS.
[illegible]
SEASON TICKETS.
[illegible]
CLERGYMEN.
[illegible]
EXCURSION TICKETS.
[illegible]
FREIGHT.
[illegible]
FREIGHT TRAINS
[illegible]
MAILS
[illegible]